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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 92— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this will save much inconvenience.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
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Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER
SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
18th Apl.	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from Indian

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
30th April	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel, only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
20th April	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
23rd May	NAGPORE	5,283	
26th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
4th June.	LAHORE ..	5,282	
15th ,,	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

20th April ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
22nd ,, ..	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
24th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
25th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th ,, ..	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
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2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NABOTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	...	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	.....	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Jhanzabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs.—1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
SHRI RAJ GEHRA
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 900,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE discounted, Loans and Credits granted, and every description of Banking Business undertaken.
Purchase and Sale of British and Foreign Securities on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

		Yen.
Subscribed Capital	.....	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	.....	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 887.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK:
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS.—May be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents,
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
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REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD
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Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

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In all the principal towns throughout India
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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MANAGED BY INDIANS.
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Telephone No. 1230.

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combining the advantages of Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
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Opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay.
(2) L. V. RAMDURG, Hubli.
(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.
(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond Manager, Head Office, AJMER.
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The perfected system to provide Marriage Dowries for Daughters GUARANTEEING PAYMENT OF FULL SUM ASSURED IN EVENT OF PARENT'S DEATH and RETURN OF FUND OF FULL PREMIUM PAID WITH PER CENT INTEREST SHOULD CHILD DIE WITHIN POLICY TERM Profits added if parent and child survive policy term Descriptive pamphlet upon application
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ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Esplanade Road BOMBAY

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You have a duty to your Dependents PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Established 1908.)
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MODERN TAILORING
MODERATE CHARGES
BEST MATERIALS
AND WORKMANSHIP.
REDUCE
the cost of your clothings.
Our representative calls
you on phoning or drop
us a post card, with
designs and estim
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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS for an Indian Daily and Weekly Newspaper of Madras. Apply Box No. 743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1030

WANTED—Experienced CLERK, knowing accounts for a Solicitors firm. Apply Box No. 742, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23108

WANTED—A B.Sc. or B.A. with Science and also a GRADUATE, strong in English. Apply with testimonials and stating terms to the SECRETARY, E. S. Vinaya Mandir, Borsad (Distt. Kaira).
A 23036

WANTED—As Instructor, one B.E., one B.Sc., one SURVEYOR and DRAFTSMAN and one MATRIC on Rs. 150, 60, 60, and 25 per mensem respectively. MANAGER, CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Ambala City, Punjab.
A R1005

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TO LET Immediately—Warden Road, excellent situation, facing sea, magnificent one-storied bungalow, drawing, dining, and ten bed rooms, all modern conveniences garage, etc., rent 900, reasonable offers considered. Apply Mr. JASSAWALA, 49, Warden Road.
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R995

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TYPEWRITERS—Remington 7 Rs. 60, 8 Rs. 70, Empire 1 Rs. 75, Yost 20 Rs. 95, Oliver 3 Rs. 60, 5, Rs. 95. 9 Rs. 120. Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 Rs. 95 to 215. Remington Factory Rebuilts as new at second-hand prices. Guaranteed Repairs to all makes. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85

Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T S

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CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNG MEN on Sexual Matters 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shrndhanandji. Price Rs. 3. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
T

PLEASE compare our rates when you buy elsewhere. FINE ARTS COMPANY, Brass-wares Manufacturers, Moradabad, U. P.
R1013

SRI RAMA CINEMA—Ellore (Kistna District)—Requests Film Producers, Distributors and Hiring Agents, to send with synopsis lists of films Indian and Foreign with particulars to THE MANAGING PROPRIETOR.
T R1031

SALE—HIS MASTER'S VOICE GRAMOPHONE with 90 records (Hindustani Gaja'i) little used brand new for immediate disposal owner going home for Rs. 250 nett, or near offer. Apply Mr. MAHOMED REHIMTOOLA, c/o. Royal Motor Car Co., Opp. Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road Bombay.
T R1012

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GUARANTEED Cure for Debility and allied diseases. No matter who has failed. Particulars under cover. "SRI" WORKS Beadon Square, Calcutta
P R977C

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FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy Price Rs. 2 postage in 5 extra

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Shares of the above COMPANY, the 1st and 2nd Calls or the 2nd Call of which are unpaid, are declared forfeited under Article 42 of the Articles of Association of the COMPANY by the Directors at their Board Meeting held on the 17th day of March, 1925.

54, 70, 341, 762, 865, 1154/55, 1170, 1183, 1240, 1301, 1389/93, 1427, 1696, 2324, 2372/73, 3082, 3087, 3162, 3166, 3170, 3259/62, 3290/91, 3359/60, 3490/91, 3517, 3611/13, 4360/61, 4729/30, 4732/33 4829/30, 5594, 6120/27, 6294, 6533/34, 6767, 6908, 6929/33, 7597/98, 7664, 7915, 7923, 7944, 7948, 7952, 7969, 8016, 8177/80, 8182, 8186/91, 8193/95, 8206/07, 8237/40, 8269, 8359, 8363, 8365, 8368/69, 8415, 8439, 8448, 8460, 8517, 8869, 8888/92, 8894, 9034/39, 9041/42, 9044/47, 9052, 9054/55, 9057/59, 9061, 9068, 9159/60, 9173, 9180, 9182, 9220/29, 9250/51, 9397/98, 9595, 9845, 10350/52, 10363, 10387/88, 10402, 10614, 10737, 10803/07, 10822, 10940, 10944, 12046 12086, 12088, 12462, 12584, 12618/19, 12630/31, 12696, 12707, 12787, 12793/94 12812, 13027, 13286, 13320, 13406, 13841, 13883, 13980, 14071, 14125, 14126, 14800, 14959, 14969, 14994/01, 15003/4, 15103, 15479/80, 15482, 15484, 15549, 16322/23, 16326/27, 16333, 16337/38 16354, 16623, 16803, 16919, 17022, 17164, 17231, 17379, 17381, 17450, 17476, 17479, 17625, 17635/36, 18066, 18756, 19090, 19101/4, 20107/16, 20531, 21400, 21596, 21643/44, 21682, 21684, 21689/91, 21990, 22172, 22178, 22240, 22301, 22543, 22841/42, 22859, 23084/85, 23388/97, 23557, 24215/18, 24442, 24855/59, 24860, 25177/78 25342, 25410/11, 25589, 25868, 25967, 26021, 26119, 26251/52, 27330, 27341/46, 28377, 28450/54 28536, 28547, 28751, 28871, 28961, 29007, 29050, 29078/79, 29214/17, 29219, 29239, 29245/46, 29249/51, 29256/70, 29289/93, 29297/98, 29309, 29311, 29841, 29954, 29958/59, 29961, 30005/7, 30027/28, 30318, 30322, 30373/74, 30464, 30532, 30885/86, 31044/45, 31301, 31356, 31486/87, 31614/15, 31865, 31945, 31965, 32096, 32432/36, 33175, 33178, 33183/84, 33187, 33180/90, 33192/94 33200, 33227, 33629, 35429, 35663, 35782/86, 35846, 36229, 36316, 36318/19, 37057/66, 37616, 41193, 40967/68, 41200, 41496/98, 43484, 44095, 48679/81, 48960/69, 48995/99, 49579/98, 49894/01 51140, 52110/19, 53291/93, 53831/32, 53947, 53966/67, 53970, 55424/26, 55454/56, 55482/86, 55492/94, 55516/17, 57075/77, 57627/30, 57632/37, 58220, 58225/29, 58284/85, 58347/51, 58355, 58447, 58450, 58457, 58506/7, 58585/95, 58758, 59767, 60008/60157, 60383/782, 61433/632, 61843/2867, 62918/3017, 63218/387, 64388/887, 66738/62, 66788/987, 66998/047, 67063/7157, 67358/97, 67423/92, 67933/8382, 68583/8652, 69053/302, 69653/852, 69856/905, 69956/70005, 70156/65, 70221/30, 70371/75, 70416/635, 70761/885, 70936/1175, 71276/375, 71676/2000, 72026/100, 72351/60, 72896/3020, 73051/60, 73141/50, 73161/70, 73226/340, 73441/563, 73596/4200, 74351/65, 74396/495, 74646/95, 75411/910, 76011/210, 76451/6665, 76766/75, 77416/8465, 78476/575, 78616/81435, 81486/510, 81711/82685, 82796/3205, 83706/55, 83906/35, 84006/25, 84926/86000, 86021/60, 86086/110, 86136/160, 86306/355, 86558/655, 86706/55, 88006/105, 88306/505, 88706/905, 89106/205, 90706/1180, 91331/80, 91816/2015, 92416/615, 93516/815, 95316/415, 96716/7715, 102716/40, 106141/490, 109066/165, 111466/12975, 115101/200 116051/150, 116201/10, 118311/510, 118536/710, 118811/ 61/85, 1801/900, 125576/625, 128266/ 29061/110, 129756/805, 130 30531/132950, 133301/400, 26/825, 135021/70, 135926/6225, 71/760, 137811/910, 138031/455, 8976/9095, 139756/205, 139486/510 139766/840, 140016/55, 140355/584, 14, 140965/1114, 141415/1664, 141690/739 754, 142235/94, 142395/2494, 142570/669, 0/719, 142945/79, 143000/24, 143080/429, 3630/54, 143705/29, 144130/279, 144650/949, 145525/654, 145705/54, 145805/29, 145855/64, 146065/264, 146275/724, 146750/949, 147325/674, 147715/914, 148190/289, 148295/319, 148795/894, 149495/50269, 150320/444, 150715/1814, 152515/614, 152620/89, 153221/45, 153279/303, 153534/698 153849/4033 154418/617, 154753/82, 154823/27, 154853/922, 155093/112, 156253/302, 156403/702, 156753/97, 156828/947, 157118/67, 157592/616, 157717/816 158022/216 158271/410, 158421/80 158511/660, 158671/95, 158746/800, 158901/940, 158951/75, 159076/120, 159526/75, 159728/927, 160084,/183, 160209/257, 160333/457, 160608/756, 161052/307, 161759/868, 161919/35, 161939/48, 161959/63, 162057/106, 162107/56, 162182/206, 162407/656, 162657/856, 163807/4331, 164882/981, 164982/5081, 165082/596, 165607/906 166087/261, 166272/321, 166422/521, 166572/6796 166847/71,166887/916, 167217/167261, 167312/661 167762/811, 167912/168321, 168472/501, 168802/901, 168960/168962, 169963/67, 170048/57 170978/171152, 171390/409, 171420/29, 171450/59, 171480/89, 171810/172009, 172110/319, 172400/9, 172821/95, 172996/3145 173301/405, 173426/30, 173436/60 173466/565, 173566/600, 173651/60, 173662/173723 173926/174295, 174446/174857, 174958/175057, 175068, 175267, 175393/175937, 175973/176012, 176223/32, 176283/176357, 176543/642, 176678/827, 176833/44, 176870/83, 177010/19, 177629/88, 177711/20, 177743/52, 177763/72, 177844/53 178005/14, 178050/59, 178095/249, 178350/464, 178490/524, 178575/594, 178600/49, 178654/73, 178694/713, 178849/58, 173732/921, 178901/50, 179081/90, 179075/99, 179110/59, 179285/90, 179334/52, 179385/94, 179446/19, 179563/72, 179578/627, 179678/92, 179713/22, 180948/49, 180980/89, 181000/61, 181099/298, 181304/28, 181400/19, 181445/69, 181480/81, 181492/31, 181552/66, 181627/31, 181997/2046, 182147/96, 182227/31, 182555/60, 182665/, 182787/41, 181832/76, 182752/54, 182759/68, 182780, 183368/77, 183412/27, 183764/813, 184394/433, 184560/64, 184672/94, 184701/10, 185421/40, 185481/83, 185516/40, 185543/647, 185652/731, 185767/76, 185828/67, 185883/86, 185981/186010. 186081/85, 186137/38, 186148/201, 186214/374, 186611/25, 186656/59, 186664/65, 186673/97, 186702/11, 186747/71, 186811/15, 186880/84, 187337/56, 187614/33, 187836/705, 188233/282, 189908/190007. 190108/192083, 192106/55, 192206/305, 192326/35, 192362/861, 194112/161, 194587/611, 195006/10, 195063/72, 195208/22, 195533/, 195540/64, 195571/95, 195602/6, 195650/215574, 215580/89, 215840/49, 216338/47, 216451/60, 216463/64, 187457/516, 189183/707, 216593/96, 216730/69, 217264/73, 217282/91, 217312/441, 217455/64, 217864, 217952/218051, 218209/12, 218246/50, 218840/64, 219713/22, 220454/57, 222022/31, 223290/223357, 225492/95, 225772/74, 226884/85, 227236/50, 227686/89, 228831/58, 229923/67, 230062/66, 230906/13, 231520/29, 232303/64, 233756/71, 234744/833, 235770/79, 237344/45, 238922/26, 240367/68, 240659/64, 240718/837, 241093/192, 241729/36, 242423/25, 242664, 244938/42, 245403/87, 246606/9, 246743/55, 247079/122, 247761/860, 250757/76, 251312/16, 251744/45, 252529/48, 254792/802, 257117/19, 259139/58, 259681/710, 260068/69, 260174/79, 260228/31, 260340/49, 261059/68, 262757/66, 263164/72, 263642/46, 263756/955, 266786/810, 266863/77, 267011/13, 267296/97, 267485/534, 267599/648, 267709/13, 268368/71, 268953/57, 268960/64, 268991, 269009/33, 269405/11, 269670, 269740/51, 269769/78, 269908/10, 269951/60, 270195/97, 270213/14, 270515/18, 270847/51, 271354/58, 271 2 /60 271 /95 271 /97 271 /00 271 /06 271891/95, 271 /10, 272081/1 272110/206 272249/53, 272353/82, 272645/49, 272683/86, 273060, 273503/12, 273571/72, 273728/26,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

273732/41, 274030, 274406/9, 274435/36,274713/17 274753/57, 274944, 275082/83, 275586, 276203/7, 276708/9 276860/61, 276935/38, 276997/7001, 277002/11, 277692/96, 278165, 278492/93, 278673/77, 278938/9087, 279153/57, 279352/56, 279516/19, 279619/23, 279718/19, 280085/89, 280138/39, 280218/19, 280593, 280715/16, 280718/20, 280772/76, 281098/99, 281319/20, 281390/94, 281406/10, 281517, 281627/43, 281728/32, 282203/310, 282403/7, 282439/43, 282451/54, 282456, 282614/23, 282643, 284372/73, 284741/65, 285023/27, 285171, 285378/82, 285392/93, 285495, 285520/22, 285661/63, 285739/40, 285893/95, 286181/84, 286635/6, 286892/93, 286926/35, 286979/98, 287218/22, 287466/69, 287472/75, 287718/22, 287742, 287903/7, 288143/46, 288249, 288252, 288440/539, 289216/17, 289688/91, 289766/70, 289779, 290155, 290300/3, 290430/34 290445/46, 290711, 291095/96, 291099/100, 291102 291213/23, 291323/27, 291372, 291499/548, 291556/58, 291596/97, 291598/607, 291979/80, 291994/96, 292203/12, 292223/32, 292233/42, 292934/43, 293309/12, 293538/70, 293691/706, 293832/81, 294022/31, 294284/88, 294324/33, 294441/44, 294454/74, 294489/517, 294867/68, 294899/902, 295378/477, 295603/30, 295755/74, 295963/65, 296079/20, 296214/87, 296352/84, 297345/49, 293982/294006, 297628/37, 298272/76, 298369/73, 299334/41, 299717/23.

By Order,
A. J. FERNANDEZ.
Secretary.

Keshavji Building,
149, Frere Road, Bombay 3.
23084

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY, No. 497 of 1925.

Re RANCHOREDAS LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, until lately carrying on business in the name of Mangaldas Ranchoredas & Co: An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: HAROON SALLEH MAHOMED & Others ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Ranchoredas Lakhmidas has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 16th day of April 1925.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C23112

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 606 of 1919.

VITHALDAS KARSONDAS..... Plaintiff.
vs.
DALSUKHBHAI VADILAL & Ors. Defendants.

To,
CHIMANLAL RANCHHORDAS, Esqr.,
The 3rd defendant in the above suit.

To consider consent order dated 20th November, 1924, filed herein on 31st March, 1925.

By virtue of an order of reference made in this cause I hereby appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my office on Monday, the 15th day of June at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon to proceed on the matter hereon specified. Dated this 1st day of April, 1925.

H. H. WADIA
Commissioner.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the 1st defendant.
C23116

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration for the property and Credits of PRABHAKAR SHRIPAT BHASE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Proprietor of the Bharat Gowrawa Grantha Mala, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort..... Deceased.

LAXMIBAI widow of Prabhakar Shripat Bhase, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 4th day of April, 1925
Messrs. RELE AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between MANGALDAS alias TRIBHOVANDAS DEVIDAS DAMJI SHAMJI, KESHAVLAL VAJESHANKER carrying on business as dealers in miscellaneous goods at Mody Bazar Mandvi, Bombay, under the style and firm of Tribhowandas Devidas and Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of January, 1924, so far as concerns the said Keshavlal Vajeshanker, who retired from the said firm on the 1st day of January, 1924, and all debts due to and owing to the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Mangaldas alias Tribhowandas Devidas and Damji Shamji.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1925.
DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM.
Attorneys for Keshavlal Vajeshanker.
C23111

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort

TO-DAY SATURDAY, the 18th April at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.,

By order of the Bank concerned:—
1 Case containing Stocks and dies.
(3 sets) without pipe cutter and with extra dies.
17 cases rat traps (about 50 gross.)
By order of the Bombay Presidency Association:—

Bookshelves, writing tables, book-cases cupboards etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 motor Lorry, "Sorrer" maker, with new tyres in perfect running order.
1 motor car "Hudson" newly overhauled in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE TOMORROW SUNDAY, THE 19TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 19th April at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholkar Road, now known as Lands-End Road, very valuable and made-to-order season wood furniture of the latest design and workmanship rich glass, crockery and platedware, solid blackwood open carved furniture, Jacobine furniture leather lined, "Sharaton" suite, Chesterfield, and drawing room suits valuable books and book cases rich carpets, fancy mirror cabinets, Parisian bronze, terracotta and marble figures, large mirror back side boards and dumbwaiters, revolving top writing table, office chairs, glass door silver and book cases, Gun Saxona book case with valuable books, rich engravings, wall and table clocks, large mirror back chiffoniers, one cottage piano phonograph, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stands, easy chairs, meat safes, teapoys, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt,, I.C.S.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF PAPERS.

Under instructions from Mr. Goolam Hussein Ahmedally Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1348 of 1921 Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 20th April at 3 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following stock of paper belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally.

About (180) bales of cream red double foolscap 24-28 and 32 lbs. printing paper double demi 35-40 and 50 lbs. double Royal printing paper 40 and 50 slb. ledger paper demi 23 and 25 lbs. handsmade paper foolscap and Royal etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD FORT, NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. AND THE BOMBAY CLUB AND OPPOSITE TO THE CURRENCY BANK.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

Bank of India, Ltd. vs. M. Nagarseth Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1925, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1,232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Navibai, widow of Kallianji Ludha, on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Elden Road, on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co. together with the buildings, edifices and structures built 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craige, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF BAPTI ROAD AND KAMATIPURA BAZAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bai Noorbai widow of Mia Ahmed Haji Hamid, Adam Ahmed and Aishabai Ahmed (the last two being minors by their mother duly appointed guardian the said Noorbai) and in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd December 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of April 1925 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bapti Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay contai admeasurement 91 (ninety-one) or thereabouts Registered in the Collector of Land No. 161 New No. 161 No. 577, Cadastral and Assessed by of Municipal rate No. 747 and Street Nos. 57 and 61 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kamatipura Bazar Street on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of Nowroji Pestonji and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura Sewer Street (now called Bapti Road) and which premises are in the occupation of the mortgagor's tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office at No. 24 Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A WELL-KNOWN ARAB RACE HORSE "VADNAN" OF DARK BAY COLOUR.

By the order of Dost Mahomed Jan Mahomed Esq., the Mortgagee in Possession and on account and at the risk of the Mortgago Mr. Arab Mahomed Salim and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Mortgage dated 24th June 1924, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1925, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One Arab race horse "Vadnan" of Dark Bay Colour.

WEEKLY SALE.

Auction Sale of Household and Office Furniture, new Austrian Safes, Books, China and Brass-ware, Electro platedware, Crockery, Cutlery, Brass Ornaments, Guns, Catridges, "Triumph" Cycle, Piece Goods, Marble Tiles, Enamelled-ware, Lady's and Gent's Shoes and Slippers, Tin Frogs, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian and American safes, etc.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors concerned:—

1 case of enamelled ware (pudding moulds), per S. S. "Bovenkirk."
One lot of broken marble-tiles.

On account and at the risk of the Good Luck Shoe Co:—

1 case containing:—
6 doz. Lady's shoes of assorted sizes and colour.
3 doz. Gent's slippers.

By the order of the offices concerned:—

2 cases of assorted colour tin frogs.

The property of late Major W. P. Hammond:—

29 packages effects containing books, lamp stands, China glassware, electro plated ware, crockery, cutlery, brass ornaments, clothes, guns, cartridges, "Triumph" Cycle etc.,

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

One big lot of Nensook, white ground Muslin, shirting, Col. Ground Jacconets, double border muslin, grey jacconets, grey mulls etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10
MATINEE TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 4 p. m.

"THE WAY OF A MAN"

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EMERSON HOUGH
A GREAT SEVEN REEL DRAMA OF AMERICAN PIONEER DAYS.
DANGER! DARING! PERIL!
See this throbbing thrilling, romantic epic of the early West. Full of action, romance and adventure.
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices : Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

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Late Prof. K. V. CHHATRE'S
THE NEW INDIAN CIRCUS
Prof. TRIMBAKRAO THORAT'S RENOWNED BOMBAY CIRCUS
60 PERFORMING ANIMALS
AND
50 EXPERT ARTISTS
Comprising of Maratha Veer, Philipines and Burmese.
FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, at 4-30 p. m.
DAILY SHOWS 9-30 p. m.
LOCALITY :—Near Charni Road Railway Station Close to Tram and Train.
Sole Proprietor :
TRIMBAKRAO THORAT.
Managers.
G. S. PATHAR PHODE
G. V. CHOLKER.
BOMBAY AGENTS :—
R. B. SHINDE, 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay.

NO SAFETY
For the People ruled by
UNRULY PRINCES
Who for their whole life are led by
SELFISH COUNCILLERS.
The result of unsatisfaction is
VERNI VASULAT
A poor farmer harassed has to take
SWEET REVENGE.
Shri Krishna Film Co's
Super Production—Second Week
at
Cinema Majestic
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays Begins at 3 P.M.
Week days Begins at 5 P.M.
Popular Prices.

IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
INDIAN PICTURES CORPORATION'S
MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE
"PAISA-NI-KHUMARI"
Daily Four Shows at :—
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON :—
Sat., Sunday, Amas day and Holiday at 3-30 p.m.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
STAY ONLY FOR TWO WEEKS
NEW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.
Saturday 18th April, 1925, at (P. M. 8-30
MANAPAMAN
Sunday 19th April 1925, at (P. M.) 3 Noon
DRAUPADI
Manager.

GOVERNMENT MAIL MOTOR SERVICE.
Daily service of mail cars and lorries from Rawalpindi to Murree and Kashmir, single seats supplied at moderate charges. Touring cars on order. Luggage cleared and despatched promptly. The largest and most reliable service in India. For full particulars see Indian Bradshaw Postal Guide and Railway Timetables or write, wire or 'phone us at Rawalpindi. Telephone: No. 213; Telegrams: "Kashmail."

INSIST ON HAVING
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THREE STARS.
Agents:—PATELL LTD., BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
Owing to the length of programme, there will be 3 performances 5-30, 8 and 10-30 Daily. Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p. m.
SPECIAL RATES :—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 Including Tax.
Another distinctive Madan Triumph ! The conquerer of men's hearts.
"TOORKEY HOOR" "TOORKEY HOOR" "TOORKEY HOOR"
in 14 emotional Reels. The famous stage success which has charmed thousands. A superb dramatic achievement. An epic of photo-plays with a climax that is as satisfying as it is dramatic directed and produced by the same Author of the first and foremost Record-breaking Hindu social dramatic screen classic
PATI-BHAKTI
played by one of the strongest casts ever assembled for any picture produced in India including Master Mohan, Master Manilal, Mr. D. Sarkari, Master Narbada (Toorkey Hoor) Miss Williams (Paris Dancer) Miss Lilian Fox and Miss. Patience Cooper.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK !
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
DRAMA IN 7 PARTS.
"PRICE OF PLEASURE"
FEATURING THE TWO POPULAR STARS
VIRGINIA VALLY
NORMAN KERRY
Oh ! What could she not give for one week of gaiety and pleasure ! Her daily routine work in a hardware shop bored her—she longed for THE life of New York—a young handsome cavalier gave her the taste of that life ! But what she had to pay as the—
"PRICE OF PLEASURE"
Kate Lester, Mary Astaire, George Fawcett and
LOUISE FAZENDA
are in the Cast—and their acting is simply marvellous. Should poor working girls not aspire to enter the Smart Set families through the door of matrimony ? See
VIRGINIA VALLY
IN THE SUPERB DRAMA
"PRICE OF PLEASURE"
The Programme includes the International News.
To-Night : 3-30 ; 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
The Gorgeous, the Sumptuous, the Mighty Amazing
UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL
Production—for this one week only !
"HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"
The immortal story exquisitely and lavishly produced without any care of cost, featuring
LON CHANEY
PATSY RUTH MILLER
NORMAN KERRY
and a host of other popular well-known Stars. Thousands of actors take part in the film. The scenes of the famous Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris, the riots of the trodden plebeian against nobility, and the pathetic story of the
HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME
will hold your attention right through the film.
ALL THE 12 PARTS COMPLETE
in one show. An Entirely New Copy just to hand from America is screened.
TIMINGS :
TO-DAY, 3-30; 5-45 ; 8 ; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
As there are no side pictures, please come in time
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

18CT. ROLLED GOLD RADIOLIGHT WRIST WATCHES.

Small size similar to an eight-anna coin, assorted fancy mirage, bezel shapes, enamel dial with clear figures readable in dark, stamped inside the case as warranted for five years by the makers, highest standard Swiss mechanism with hinged back, complete with fine strap, Rs. 14-8-0. Plain dial, Rs. 12-12-0 Bracelets to match, Rs. 4-8-0
NONPAREIL STORES
POST BOX NO. 91 (B C) MADRAS.
R 996 A

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Fountain of Health.
The remedy which is taken with a smile. An excellent economical effervescent laxative and digestive Salt on the market that acts at once and best value for the money. A tablespoonful in cold water or soda in the morning will drive away all common bodily ailments.
Available everywhere
Manufacturers:
E. TOSSE & Co. (Germany)
Sole Agents for India:
B. G. JACK & Co.
Opposite N. POWELL & Co.
Bombay. Phone No. 4211.

THE WEATHER.

Simla, April 17.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore and Madras Deccan and a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts are :—Darjeeling half an inch; Berhampore one; Darbhanga three quarters; Mysore and Cuddapah a half; Kurnool one and a half.

A Western disturbance is approaching the frontier.

Forecast: A few falls of rain in the extreme north end and no large change elsewhere.

Earthquake Report: An Earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about three thousand miles away was recorded on Simla Seismograph at one hour thirty minutes this morning.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 16.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.823 inches.
Temperature of Air	84.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2 „
Dew Point	73.7 „
Relative humidity of Air	70% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	2.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	90.6 „
Minimum do. do.	79.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	136 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. in ft
	Apl.			Apl.		
Fri.	17	5 54	24 6	17	0 35	20 1
		19 11	26 7		12 18	18 1
Sat.	18	3 4	28 1	18	13 2	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	19	8 38	25 9	19	2 36	18 3
		21 9	27 5		14 35	17 7
M.	20	9 37	26 8	20	3 22	17 3
		21 53	27 8		15 27	17 8
Tu.	21	10 25	27 6	21	4 3	16 5
		22 34	27 9		16 15	17 7
W.	22	11 10	28 2	22	4 99	16 0
		23 12	27 8		16 55	17 8
Th.	23	11 55	28 5	23	5 12	15 7
		23 48	27 5		17 34	18 1

Earthquake Report :—

An earthquake shock of considerable intensity at its origin about 3,100 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 1 hour 31 minutes on the morning of the 17th April, 1925.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 18 (Sat) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.57m.
April 19 (Sun) Sunrise 6h.19m. Sunset 6h.57m.
April 20 (Mon) Sunrise 6h.19m. Sunset 6h.57m.
Apr 21 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 6h. 57m.
Apr 22 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 23 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 24 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 25 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 59m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 11th April 1925—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital		11,85 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,82 50 000
Reserve		4,57 50 000
Public Deposits		23,00 51 000
Other Deposits		67,89 30 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		3,00 00 000
Sundries		1,40 10 000
Rupees		1,10,59 91 000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		14,63
Other authorized securities under the Act		02 900
Loans		1,22 10 000
Cash Credits		23,87 01 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		35,90 94 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		15,95 29 000
Dead Stock		31 80 000
Sundries		2,76 45 000
Balances with other Banks		97 05 000
		21 58 000
		95,48 11 000
Cash		15,13 80 000
Rupees		1,10,59 91 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£	1,136,500
Advances in London	„	1,112,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	„	145,900

Percentage 15,00
Bank Rate 7%

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, April 17.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi :—			
Textile	1	1	6
Century	1	1	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches :—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazilbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phœnix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	0
Swan per lb.	1	5	3
Finlay per lb.	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	6	0
Long Cloth X Quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-40 :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	4	6
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill :—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phœnix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece	6	2	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check :—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check :—			
Textile per piece	7	12	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	4	0
Hindustani	11	4	0
Salita :—			
Century	1	4	3
Textile	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant)	1	4	6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th April, 1925.

Cotton	16375 Bales
Wheat	16278 Cwts.
Linseed	32305 „
Rape, etc.	2269 „
Gingellyseed	1130 „
Poppyseed	416 „
Groundnuts	2791 „
Castorseed	3963 „
Rice	14274 „
Myrabollams	5217 „
Cottonseed	5193 „
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	3017 „
Juwar	674 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	865 „
Bajri	1650 „
Coal	1205 Tons.

BURMA CORPORATION, LTD.

RANGOON, April 9.

During the month of March 23,750 tons of ore were mined including 1,276 tons of high grade ore. 19,412 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 6,725 tons of Leady Concentrates. 8,583 tons Lead-bearing material including 1,079 tons of high grade ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces producing 3,064 tons hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery products were :—

3,052 tons Refined Lead.
375,277 ozs. Refined Silver.

Of Silver production 33,509 ounces were recovered from the treatment of Copper Matte.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 1,349 tons Zinc Concentrates assaying 47.15 ounces of Silver, 9.25 per cent. Lead, 12.43 per cent. Zinc.

In addition to above 623 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter bye-products and 3,128 tons Copper Ore.

159 tons of Antimonial Lead were also produced.

The tonnage of Lead-bearing material smelted also includes 899 tons of old Chinese slag recovered from Sterne River.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead produced is 400 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

London, April 16.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20½ A./M. Paid.—20 5-8 M.J Paid. Small business Firmer.

Cottonseed Bombay £ 9 9/16 A/M Buyers firm.

Castorseed Bombay £ 23 1/2 A/M Sellers firm dearer—little doing 23— buyers.

Rapeseed Toria £ 20 5-8 [illegible] Paid

Rapeseed Ferozepore £ 21 [illegible]

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore [illegible] A/M Sellers.

Tone—Rapeseed E[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 660
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 725
Bank's buying D D Frcs 710

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 119
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 114

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281 1/2

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 478-9/16
London—Paris Frcs 92.00
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs 94.80
London—Rome Liras 117.00
London—Berlin Marks

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was quiet and dull.

London, 16th April
Tele. Transfers 1/527/32 dull.
Bar Gold £ 4 6/7 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 7/16 quiet.

London, April 16.
Rentes 3% 45 1-2
Bar Silver (Sport) 31 7-16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 5-16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet. Absence of support.
Interest day to day loans 3 3-4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3-4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th ultimo.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 13/16
Bank Demand	1/5 27/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/8
Fcs. Demand.	662
American Dollars	281 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	208 1/2
Japan	119 1/2
Singapore	159

Market Quiet.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.76
Christiania	29.56
Amsterdam	11.98
Switzerland	24.76

New York, April 16.
Demand Bills. 47812.
London, April 16.
Exchange on London in Paris 9247.
Exchange on London in Germany 2010.
Exchange on London in Italy 11668.

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 16.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st 4 5-16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 4 5-8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m-st. 5 3-8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m-st. 5 3-4.
Rentes 5 percent 18 1-8

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
Bombay, April 17.
3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 6 1/4 per cent.
1 months 5 3/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent

TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCK ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960-90 £ 88 1-4-1/8
Victory Bonds 4% £91 3-4-1/8
War Loan 5% 1929-47 £ 102 1-16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £ 76 7-8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½% £101 3-4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7% £ 104 3-4 unchanged.
Consols 2½% £56 7-8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 % £ 49 1-2 unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1-2% (Sterling Loan) £67 5-8+1-8.
Govt. Securities 3% £ 58 1-8.

BULLION.

Bombay, April 17.

Sovereigns Ready 13/13/9
Sovereigns Forward 13/14/6
Bar gold Ready Rs. 22/11/0
Bar gold ftrward Rs. 22/2/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/1/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/7/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/7/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71/12/6

London, April 16.

sold. Market

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 17.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 85/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 95
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 98
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 98/14
5 1/2 per cent War Btnds (Tax Free) due 1925 103

5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1728 104/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 100/113
6 per cent. Bonds (Free Tax) due 1927 101/2
6 per aent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1930 103
6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 103/6
6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1932 104/2
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935. 107/4.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 97

TONE OF MARKET—
Steady, small business.

SHARES.

Bombay, April 17.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1140 2/8, India Bank 73, Central Bank 23/2, Eastern Bank 87.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 435, Apollo 13, Bombay Cotton 490, Bombay Dyeing 1110, Century 552/8 Central India 525, Colaba Land 117/8, Crescent 225, David 400, Dawn 670, Edward Sassoon 117/8, E. D. Sassoon 1/7, Fazulbhoy 940, Globe 45, Gokak 107/8, Indian Bleaching 216/8, Indore Malwa 380, Kasturchand 130, Khatau 110 Kohinoor 1250 Luxmi Cotton 4975 Madhowji 365, Mathuradas 250, Meyer Sassoon 115, Morarji 2600xd. New Great 352/8, New City 240, Pabanney 347/8, Phoenix 527/8, Pearls 547/8, Simplex 187/8, Swan 1090, Swadeshi 600, Tata Mill 75, Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 490 Alcock 150, B. Burma 308/12, B. Burma N. I. 75, Bt. Burma Pet 3/13 B Tramway 101/4 Bombay Steam 77/8, Bundi Cement 9, Katni Ordinary 14, Do Deferred 45, Shivrajpure 46, Tata Hydro 935, Tata Power Ordinary 390, Do preferred 5101, Scindia Steam 6/2.

SHARES.

Lnndon, April 16.
Hongkong Bank £ 139.
Charted Bank £ 20 5-8.
National Bank £ 46 1-2.
P. & O. Bank £ 11.
Eastern Bank £ 6 3-8.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17

Apollo Mill	13	Morarji Goculdas	2650
Elphinstone	29	Madras United	578
Emperor Edward	380	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4950
Alliance Cotton	70	Vishnoo Cotton	1840
Indian Dy. & Blg	217-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	230	Wadia Woollen Mill	6
E. D. Sassoon	1-7		
Indian Woln Mill	14	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Currimbhoy Mill	450	Sassoon Cotton	45
Kilachand	6	Sholapur	10600
Koorla Mill	180	Standard Mill	1500
Kastoorchand	130	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Khandesh Mill	2250	Hyderabad	2440
Khatau Mill	117-8	Tata Power Elec.	390
Gold Mohur	32	Punjab Cement	2-4
Jamshed Mill	115	Bombay Flour	liq.
Jivraj Baloo	500	Union Flour	
Tata Mill	170	Oriental Life	475
David		Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	650	New India	13-2
New City	260	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Planet	30	Great India	10
Premier	75	Scindia Steam	6-2
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	475	Port Canning	650
Bombay Indstl.	23-8	B'bay Telephone	28
Birla	17	" Uganda	67
Madhavji	180	" Burma New	75
Madhavrao Scin-	55	Br. Burma Petrol	4-13
Manockji Petit	2650	Tata Oil	12-4

London, April 16.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion £ 128,700,000 No Change.
Public Deposits £14,830,000 Juc. 1,700,000
Other Deposit £110,300,000 Juc. £800,000
Govt. Securities £39,300,000 Dec. £600,000
Other Securities £76,00,000 Juc. £1,90000
Notes & Gold £27,1000,000 Juc. £1,100,00
The Bank Reserve is 4-6 per cent of the liabilities.

closed with buyers at to-day's price but there are considerable sellers at a slightly higher level. Do not expect much further decline.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 17.

Ready:—22-1-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Visak	22-2-9	22-3-9		22-2-0
Jeth	22-1-6	22-2-0		22-1-5

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—0—0
Visak 0—4—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 17.

Ready:—72-8-0

vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chitor	74-4-0		72-4-0	72-4-0
Visak	72-0-0		71-11-0	71-11-0
Jeth	71-15-0		71-11-0	71-11-0

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 71-15-0
Visak 1—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

Quiet, falure of coronet depressed the marked.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, April 17.

To-day Reuter reported 18 to 30 points lower in New York futures. The market declined in sympathy with a weakness in grains market. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 14 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 16th instant as under:

"Market influenced by weakness in grains market, and possibility of rain in South-West."

Their Liverpool friends Messrs. Charles Stewart and Son cable under same date as under:

"Think prices have about touched the bottom. Condition of the coming crop is unfavourable in Texas. Think market is in a healthy condition, and present prices are safe."

Our market since last we wrote has displayed some activity with a rising tendency for the last few days. Reports recently to hand from Europe and Japan are not cheerful The latter viz:: Japan has been only a small buyer whilst local mills continue to follow the policy of buying from hand to mouth and owing to heavy stocks of piecegoods and yarn find it rather difficult to obtain the necessary finance for purchases of raw article.

We look for a recovery in America with a steady upward tendency here but the whole outlook depends largely upon weather developments so that it is impossible to speak with confidence An undoubted factor against our market at the moment is the very poor spot demand despite the holidays that have intervened.

In accordance with a decline reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened this noon easier at Rs. 464½ i.e. Rs. 4 lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good m.g. Broach July-August. At the opening on buying by Commission Houses the prices gradually advanced to Rs. 467½. At this level some offices and bazar operators sold causing the prices to ease to Rs. 466½ and the market closed at Rs. 467 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 467 at 4 p.m. and closed steady at Rs. 468 on free buying by Commission Houses. Japanese Houses and Marwari Shroffs were moderate sellers.

Fully good m.g. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 458 and gradually advanced to Rs. 461½ on buying by offices and Marwari shroffs; whilst Japanese Houses were moderate sellers and the market closed at Rs. 461 at 4 p.m. Fully good m.g. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 408 and Rs. 412 respectively

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

To day's tenders are as follows:
3,300 bales Punjab American.
700 bales Dhollera.
Total 4,100 bales
Total tenders up-to-date are as under:
5,800 bales Punjab-American.
700 bales Dhollera.
100 bales Kadi-Viramgaon.
Total 6,200 bales.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, April 17.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	463
" " " July-Aug. ..	468
Fully Good Bengal May ..	409
" " " July ..	414

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	435	425	410	400
M. G. Punjab/American	501	491	481	
M. G. Broach	491	486	479	472

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 17.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	461
" " July/Aug. ..	466
Fully Good Bengal May ..	408
" " July ..	412
Good Southerns May/June ..	456

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
" Fine	M.G.	..	410/15
"	F.G.M.G.	400	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	410/15
"	F.G.M.G.	400	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	485/95	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	445	465/70
Nagpur		440	465/70
Yeotmal Fine	M.G.	435	460
Pulgaon	" "	440/45	460
Dhamangaon	" "	435	455
Amraoti	" "	425	450/55
Khamgaon-Akola	"	425/430	450/55
Mulkapur	" "	400	440
Khandesh	" "	405/10	440
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	485
" Fully Good	"	..	470/72
Muthia Fine	"	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	430/20	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	500/5
Westerns	"	..	460/70
"	H.G.	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	..	505
Cambodia		..	530

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATION.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Apr. 17.

New York Market, 16th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.40	May		24.20	—20
24.73	July	24.75+02	24.55	—18
24.61	Oct.		24.40	—21
24.45	Jan.		24.15	—30

New York Spot on 15th April. 24.65 plus 35; New Orleans, 24.60 plus 45.
Telegraphic Market Advices:— Small market: eased in sympathy with grains market.

July highest 24.85 (at the opening), lowest 24.51 (2.28 p.m.), range .34 points.

Liverpool Market 16th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.14	May			13.28	+14
13.23	July	13.36+13	13.38+15	13.36	+13
13.11	Oct.	13.26+15		13.24	+13
12.97	Jan.			12.11	+14
	Egyptian				
27.85	May			28.55	+70
26.90	July			27.50	+60

Telegraphic Market Advices:—Better tone in our market. Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"South Texas: Weather is too dry."

Greenville Cables:—"Excellent demand, offering very limited.

Owing summer time Liverpool remaining open until 4-30 p.m. from 20th April to 24th April. New York summer time commences from 27th April.

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales.
Total Day's Import nil.
Universal Standard 13.55 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F Sakellaridis 30.65

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	24.40
July	24.73
October	24.61

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	24.38
July	24.71
October	24.61

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

March	24.44
May	24.74

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 16th April.

Future delivery prices:—

May	13.32+.18
July	13.41+.18
Sep.	13.33+.17
Oct.	13.28+.17
Jan.	13.15+.18
Mar.	13.10+.18
EYGPTIANS.	
May	28.45+.60
July	27.50+.60
Nov.	23.60+.50
	London 15th,
Belguim	9488
Athens	unreceived

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 16.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G. O. C. LIVERPOOL.

April	13.19+.15
May	13.28+.14
June	13.28+.14
July	13.36+.13
August	13.32+.12
September	13.29+.13
October	13.24+.13
November	13.16+.14
December	13.15+.14
January	13.11+.14
February	13.10+.16
March	13.09+.17
April	13.07+.17

Barely—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 16 April.

April	28.80+.70
May	28.55+.70
June	28.00+.65
July	27.50+.60
August	26.40+.60
September	25.30+.60
October	24.90+.60
November	23.70+.60
December	23.25+.60
January	22.75+.60
February	22.65+.60
March	22.60+.60

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 16.

Scinde Good	10.20
Fully Good	10.60
Fine	11.00
Bengal Good	10.30
Fully Good	10.70
Fine	11.10
Oomra Good	10.85
Fully Good	11.25
Fine	11.65
Broach Good	11.20
Fully Good	11.60
Fine	12.00

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, April 16th.

Futures at New York.

May	24.20—.20
July	24.55—.18
Oct.	24.40—.21
Jan.	24.15—.30

Liverpool, April 16th.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

May	13.28+.14
July	13.36+.13
Oct.	13.24+.13
Jan.	13.11+.14

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 15.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to Continent	18,000.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

May	24.20—.20
July	24.55—.18
October	24.40—.21
January	24.15—.30
Spot Cotton at New York	24.45—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.50—.10

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

May	24.24—.20
July	24.57—.15

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 5-8.
Demand Bills 47812.
Foreign Mined 66 7-8.

METALS.

London, April 16.

English best Selected Copper	£64 1-4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£60 1-4
Copper Braziers	£78 1-2
Yellow Metal	£ 79-16
Hard Spelter	£ 30 nominal
Corrugated Sheets	£16 1-2

London April 16.
Tin Block £ 230 1-2.

COPPER.

Bombay, April 17.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56	8	0
" " to 1		55	12	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2		64	12	0
" " to 1 3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66	0	0
" " 1 1-4		65	0	0

WHEAT.

London, April 16.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 6½— A-M sellers
Rozario Santa Fe:—64 lbs. 62 A-M Sellers
Tone:—Dull & lower.
Australian 59— A-M Sellers.
Choice White Karachi 61— M-J Sellers.
Soft Red Karachi 60— A-M Value.
TONE:—Dull & lower.
Two Club Calcutta 61-6 A-M Value.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 17. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	58	0	0	8	11	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	57	0	0	8	10	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60	0	0	8	14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	11	0	10	7	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	0	0	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	10	0	13	2	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73	0	0	15	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	67	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black	63	0	0	12	8	0
Poppyseed, White	13	4	0	13	12	0
Groundnuts	65	0	0	13	4	0
Mowraseed	9	0	0	9	8	0
Barley	42	0	0	6	4	0
Castorseed	66	0	0	13	4	0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery						
Jira	16	0	0			

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	8	6	3
Wheat, Aug.-Sept	8	10	6
Linseed, May	13	9	6
Linseed, Sept.	13	15	0

LINSEED.

London, April 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags 22 1-2 April-May Buyers.
Linseed Tone—Firmer—not much doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Months 45-3 April-May Value.
Raw Linseed Buyers etc. 45 7-8 May-Aug. Done Sellers.

London, April 16.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata at £ 20 1-2 A-M & £ 20 5-8 M-J
Rapeseed Toria £ 21 1-4 A-M Antwerp
Rapeseed Afloat £ 20 3-4.
Cawnpore Castorseed £ 22 3-4. A-M Hull
Castor Oil fusts at 64.
Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi + 60 1-2 A-M to Liverpool.

London, April 16.

Mocattas silver report says that following early fair demand for India price advanced but as India did not continue demand price declined. China continues to carry forward bear committments but otherwise there has not been much selling from China. America sold rather freely which with some continental selling enabled orders to be filled most of days without difficulty. Premium on spot silver varied between one eighth and nine threesixteenths. Market at this level has steady undertone. Mocattas do not look forward to any important change at present.

It is officially announced that Argentine WheatCrops are estimated at 5,202,000 tons and linseed crop at 1,145,000 tons and linseed available surplus for export 800,000 tons.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 17.
(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	475/78	460	466
Oomra M.G. Fine	440/50		
" M. G. Black leaf.	420/30		
Bengal M. G. Fine	420/25		
" M. G. F. G.	405/10	408	412
Khandesh Black leaf	385/400		
Khandwa/Sanavad	410/35		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	400/415		
Harda	445/55		
Ujjain	440/50		
Parbhani	430/40		
Purna.	440/45		
Nander.	445/50		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	405/15		
Wardha/Warora.	450/60		
Nagpur	455/65		
Katol	460/70		
Adoni	465/70		
Sindh/American	470/80		
Sangli/Miraj	485/90		
Begalkot	475/80		
Coompta	490/500		
Tirupur	625/30		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 16-4-25	8876000	6259000
" Yesterday do	7000	14000
Exports to date do	7738000	4856000
Stock at Ports 11-4-25	881000	595000
" Interior Towns do	751000	546000
" Liverpool do	1077000	617000
Visible Supply 14-4-25	3491000	2120000
Quantity in Sight do	13616000	10344000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
16375	2719530	2769135	2818740.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 9th April.

1924-25	1923-24
9454	17435

Total Stock in Bombay on 9-4-25 8,58,287 B/s. last year—8,59,882 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 14th April.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	447390	817250	575994
China	165712	141263	272070
Japan	1083833	1021056	1094075
Coast-Ports	21240	43462	34862
Total	1718175	2023063	1977001
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	11329	10233	1342
China Japan & Coast ports	8912	29548	132439

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
72-8-0	22-3-6	67-14-0

Remarks:—1-30 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 18 to 30 points lower, Liverpool 14 to 13 points higher. Our Liverpool friends cable us that the United States Agricultural Bureau's Weekly Weather Report was unsatisfactory.

Owing to a meeting, the local market has not yet opened, but Broach is expected to open Rs. 459 for April/May and Rs. 465 for July/Aug. The tone of the market yesterday was very dull and we do not expect to see much change at present. The ready market was closed yesterday.

This morning Sampin is reported April 305.40, July 309.40 and October 309.90.

Marwadi Bazaar Friday 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach A/May Rs. 461 July/August. Rs. 467. Bengal May, Rs. 409 July. Rs. 413.

RUBBER.

London, April 16.

Para Up River Fine, Spot firm May-June 19—Tone:—
Plantation Firm First Latex Crepe, Spot Closed Steadier on some trade demand.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, April 16.

Cardiff to Bombay 1 4-3.

BARLEY.

London, April 16.

Karachi Barley 39-6 M-J quoted.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, April 17.

12 to 1 O/C.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	425
Bombay Cotton	487-8-90
Bombay Dyeing ex-divi.	1100-1180-1110-2-8
Century ex-divi.	545-30-55-51-4
Nagpur	517-8-25-23-12
Colaba ex-divi.	107-8-15-17-8
Crescent ex-divi.	225-26-4
Indore ex-divi.	367-8-80
Kohinoor	1250
New Great ex-divi. ..	347-8-49-55-52-8
Pearlex-divi.	845-47-8
Phoenix ex-divi. ..	525-27-8
Bharucha	107-8-5
Simplex	172-8-95-87-8
Swan ex-divi.	1090
Swadesh	615-10
Pabani	347-8-40
Fazal	930-12-8-32-8
Mathuradas	250
Tata Mill	55-75
Globe	45
Mysore	120
Madhavji	360-55-70-66-4
Finlay ex-divi.	765
Gokak ex-divi.	108-12-7-8
Edward Sassoon ..	117-8
Meyer Sassoon	112-8
Alcock	947-8-32-8-50-55
Bombay Burma Old ..	310
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	101-4 1-14
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	77-8
Bundi Cement	9
Central E. Mining ..	32-32-8
Indian Cement	41-4
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	14-4
Tata Steel Defd. ..	41-4-40-45

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home Markets fluctuated to a moderate extent. At the Commencement of the week the American Markets advanced a little; in the middle, prices eased on reports of rains in West and North Texas but again improved towards the close on shorts covering and speculative buying.

The period under review has been broken into by the Easter Holidays and consequently the business passing has been of a limited and more or less of an evening-up nature. The declining tendency which had been noticeable for quite a long time was at last broken on Wednesday last when suddenly a moderate rise was reported from New York as a result of continued drought in the Western Portion of Texas. The mark ets at the moment seem to need some fresh impetus to stimulate activity and enterprise and until such development is in sight, much movement is unlikely in the near future.

As regards crop accounts, although somewhat beneficial rains have fallen in many parts of Texas, there has been no real relief to the drought in the central part, and several reliable authorities consider the situation as distinctly serious and creating a source of apprehension with regard to the prospects for the new crop. The reported large winter survival of the weevil and the reduced sales of fertilizers are points which will probably be enlarged upon as the season advances.

The United States consumption for March indicates a figure of 583,000 bales as compared to 484,000 bales consumed same time last year. This shows that the takings of the world continue on an extensive scale and the fact that the present crop is being absolved so easily and quickly is really the strong element in the cotton situation. On the other hand, the question of the progress of the next crop, whilst it will play a prominent part later on, is at the moment a minor factor, as it is too early, but should any adverse reports be circulated later on, it can readily be comprehended and realised how stringent the situation will become and how the anxiety of consumers will be stimulated by speculative operators.

Trade reports from Manchester, although not very encouraging latterly, indicate a large enquiry, mainly for India. The Masters' Spinners Federation are still discussing the question of extending the present working hours in Lancashire Mills with a view to bringing about a betterment of the trade, but so far they have not come to any final decision. The demand for American spot Cotton during the week has been of a rather indifferent nature and salesman seem to have an easy time.

On the whole, we still favour the "Bull" side than the reverse and should values in the near future recede under the influence of liquidation in May position and on reports of further rains in Texas, we would recommend purchases in such easy markets.

As regards the position of the local market, the tone during the week has improved and the bearish sentiment which had been in evidence seems to have disappeared. The reports so far coming to hand from Europe and Japan are far from encouraging and buyers appear to be holding off in the hope of a further decline in prices, but should the market keep steady we anticipate that a demand will develop and consequently are not inclined to take any unduly pessimistic view of the position. We advocate the policy of buying in all weak markets.

The demand for Ready cotton remains as poor as ever, with buyers scarce and holders anxious sellers.

The following were the changes in the Home Markets as compared with last week:

		Last Week.	This week.
New York	May	24.16—24.20	+ 4
,,	July	24.45—24.55	+ 10
,,	October	24.08—24.40	+ 32
,,	January	23.98—24.15	+ 17
Liverpool	May	13.11—13.28	+ 17
,,	July	13.18—13.36	+ 18
,,	October	13.00—13.24	+ 24
,,	January	12.86—13.11	+ 25

PIECE-GOODS.

The past week has been a quiet one in the cloth Market. The absence of wholesale demand has been keenly felt by the merchants, who were anticipating brisk inquiries for the "Ramjan." If bettter demand is not experienced during this month, sellers will have then to wait for the good news of the monsoon, before fair business can be looked for. The moderate retail demand, specially in White Goods, has been keeping things alive to some extent, but is not sufficient enough to sustain the level of prices, and a set-back has been noticeable in the values of several standard cloths. In Grey Shirtings of Manchester make, the Red End styles in 39 and 45 inches have been easier by two to four annas per piece. 45, 48 and 51 inches by 38 yards Gold End Shirtings have declined in values by eight annas per piece, in sympathy with the easier tone of Japanese cloths. Pepperell Drills have shown a further reduction in price, owing to cheaper sales for forward delivery. Grey Jaconets have hardly shown any change owing to the want of demand. White Shirtings of the values of Rs. 13 to Rs. 17 per piece are drugs in the market. White Jaconets worth from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9 per piece have shown a reduction of eight annas per piece compared with the prices ruling two months back. In White Mulls, the feeling is somewhat better. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have appreciated in value, owing to better demand due to the marriage season. Stocks of 39 inches by 20 vards Gold End Fine Mulls of the values of Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-12 have been scarce, and there is a fair inquiry for the same. White Nainsooks have not shown any material change either way, the tone being steady. Japanese Grey Cloths have been easier here owing to large sales having been made at lower rates for other ports.

The compitition of Japan in India was referred to by witnesses on behalf of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, who gave evidence before the Committee of Industry and Trade. The opinion was expressed that the absence of the bulk of trade was due mainly to the high price of cotton and the impoverishness of the principal consuming countries, but with reduced taxation and longer working hours they thought that British commercial supremacy in cotton goods could not be seriously challenged. The Manchester Market has been steady. Recently some Manchester Firms have bought their standard styles on speculation just to keep their marks going. This and other business from the sister markets of Calcutta, Madras and Karachi, have engaged some of the makers to a fair extent.

Local Mills Cloths have not shown any activity. Owing to the lower price of cotton and the absence of demand, the tendency of prices has been easier. Some Karachi buyers have cancelled the purchases, the goods of which had so far remained undelivered. Values have receded by ¼ to ½ anna per lb. The Mill Agents are willing to sell cloth in quantity at half an anna per lb. less than the last sale, but without finding buyers. The Gold Mohur Mills are reported to have sold 500 Bales of Calendered Shirtings at Rs. 1-3-0 per lb., which price shows a reduction of three-fourth anna per lb. on the last sale price.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 200	39×37½/38			12	10	0
,, 100,000	..45×	,,	..	15	4	0
,, No. 33,000	..45×	,,	..	14	0	0
,, No. 2800	..37×	,,	..	11	4	0
,, No. 4545	..38×38		..	12	0	0
,, No. 15000	..44×38		..	12	8	0
,, N 6000	..	,,	..	13	0	0
,, No. 17000	..	,,	..	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39×	,,	..	12	4	0
,, No. 2750	..45×	,,	..	15	4	0
,, Yellow Horse	43×39		..		..	
,, No. 2310	..44×38	1-2..			..	
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38	1-2..		20	0	0
,, BB ..	..38×38	1+2..		17	8	0
,, Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2..		16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37	1/2/38		12	4	0
,, No. 4462	..41×	,,	..		..	
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	,,	..	12	4	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38			18	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net		21	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425,26×40			15	0	0

GREY, JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45×22	..	7	13	0
,, No. 18	..40×22	..	7	2	0
,, No. 138	..40×22	..	6	10	0
,, No. 636	..44×22	..	7	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32×42	..	24	4	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33×40	..		..	

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	12	0
,, No. 00	..46×19	..	8	8	0
,, No. 600	..51×19	..	9	4	0
,, No. 6000	..56×19	..	10	12	0
,, No. 88	..58×20	..	8	6	0
,, No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	10	0
,, No. 166	..39×20	..	8	4	0
,, No. 818	..39×20	..	8	6	0
,, No. 1440	..36×20	..	5	7	0
,, No. 5352	..42×20	Net		..	
,, No. 2755	..42×20	Net		..	
,, No. 1703	..52×20	Net	14	8	0
,, No. 224	..44×20	..	7	2	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	10	0
,, No. 119	..37×18	..	4	12	0
,, No. 229	..42×18	..	5	4	0
,, No. 339	..47×18	..	5	12	0
,, IK-4x38",43"48"53×18		Avg.	5	14	0
,, No. 95	..58×20	..	8	5	0
,, No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
,, No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
,, No. 775	..40×18	..	6	0	0
,, No. 875	..45×18	..	6	8	0
,, No. 975	..50×18	..	7	0	0
,, No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..	8	5	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	..		..	
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	3	5	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	..	4	8	0
,, No. 61-81	..	,,	..	4	4	0
,, No. 1850	..	,,	..	3	11	0
,, No. 1900	..	,,	..	3	13	0
,, No. 2600	..	,,	..	3	15	0
,, No. 21021	..	,,	..	4	1	0
,, No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..		6	13	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..		5	8	0
,, No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	..38×18	..		8	8	0
,, Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..		6	2	0
,, No. 50000	..	,,	..	6	10	0
,, No. 33340/33350/33360				7	2	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26×18	..		4	4	0
Greaves, No. 30000-50000	,,	..			..	
,, No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..			..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520 ..	..26×18	..		4	4	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car" ..	..	..		4	3	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Graey nd four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	12	0	0
,, AAA 17 lbs.	..36×40	.. ,,	..	..	
,, 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. ,,	18	0	0
,, 5151 ,,	..44×38	.. ,,	16	4	0
,, 4141 ,,	..44×38	.. ,,	12	6	0
,, 5544 ,,	..44×38	.. ,,	12	8	0
,, 3800 ,,	..44×38	.. ,,	20	4	0
"C." Sheetings	..30×36	Ex. Bond	10	5	0
"9" Dragons	..30×36	Ex. Bond	10	7	0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40	.. ,,	18	4	0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40	.. ,,	16	4	0

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M.G. Broach April/May opened on the 11th Inst. at Rs. 454/- and gradually declined to Rs. 450/- on selling by Japanese Houses and general selling. On the 13th Inst. the market was closed for Easter Holiday. It opened on the 14th Inst. at Rs. 450/- and gradually improve to Rs. 453/- on Bazar operators buying Going down by a rupee the prices further went up to Rs. 455/- on Commission Houses buying. On the 15th Inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 452½ easier in sympathy with a decline in New York futures. On buying by Commission Houses the market advanced to Rs. 455/-. Owing to a moderate rise in New York futures the Bazar opened steady at Rs. 460/- on the 16th Instant, and fluctuating within a narrow range, closed at Rs. 462½. Whilst Broach July/August opened at Rs. 461½ on the 11th Inst. and going up to Rs. 462/- gradually declind to Rs. 457½ on Commission and Japanese Houses and Bazar operators selling. On the 14th Inst. the market opened at Rs. 457½ and gradually improved to Rs. 463/- on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying. On the 15th Inst. the market opened at Rs. 460/- easier and advanced to Rs. 463½ on buying by shroffs and Commission Houses. On the 16th Inst. the market opened at Rs. 468/- and fluctuated within a narrow compass and closed at Rs. 468¾.

F. G. Bengal May opened at Rs. 404/- on the 11th Inst. and closed at Rs. 411/- on the 16th Inst. the highest being Rs. 411/ and the lowest Rs. 401/-. Whilst Bengal July opened at Rs. 408/- and closed at Rs. 415/- on the 16th Inst. the highest being Rs. 416/- and the lowest Rs. 405/-.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay March 13.

6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY			
Firday	.. ..	11	8
Apollo	.. ..	11	0
Simplex	.. ..	10	12
Shapoori	.. ..	10	8
Currimbhoy	.. ..	11	0
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY	.. ..		
Edward Sassoon	.. .. ..	10	4
Apollo	.. ..	..	
David	.. ..	..	
8 1/2 FIRST QUALITY	.. ..		
Jacob (Seven stars)	.. ..	12	0
Edward Sassoon	.. .. ..	12	12
Apollo	.. ..	..	
Bradbury	.. ..	11	14
10 1/2s.			
Shapoorji	.. ..	12	0
Apollo	.. ..	..	
Swadeshi	.. .. ..	13	4
Bradbury	.. .. ..	12	14
Asur Virji	.. .. ..	..	
David (Fk werman)	.. .. ..	..	
David (Cookatoo)	.. .. ..	..	
Indo-China	.. .. ..	11	12
12 1/2s.			
Elphinstone	.. .. ..	13	4
Currimbhoy	.. .. ..	12	12
China	.. ..	12	8
Moon	.. ..	12	0
Apollo	.. ..	..	
Dawn	.. ..	13	0
14 1/2.			
Kilachand	.. .. ..	13	0
Apollo	.. ..	13	4
City	.. ..	14	4
Colaba Land	.. .. ..	14	4
Fazalbhai	.. .. ..	13	8
20's.			
Kilachand	.. .. ..	14	12
Edward Sassoon	.. .. ..	15	0
Elphinstone	.. .. ..	15	0
Phoenix	.. ..	15	0
Dawn	.. ..	15	0

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 17th.

We have nothing special to report this week as far as Yarn Market is concerned. During the week under review the rates are more or less unchanged without any special business being done in English Japanese or Indian Yarns. Although American Advices for Cotton are downward but the speculators here have kept up the market and thus Cotton steady here at present; and Cotton is steady, all the Yarns Prices have no special change, as far as the different rates are concerned, and demand for the consuming centres is still from hand to mouth the dealers cannot decide whether the Market will go up or down, and the result is that they have been buying only for their immediate requirements.

MANCHESTER MARKET. There is hardly any business done in Manchester Yarns because the rates are same as before, and as the dealers are not prepared to pay such high rates, we have very little hopes for any big business being done these Yarns.

JAPANESE YARNS. The Japanese Houses as usual were easy sellers during the week and have done business of about 2/3000 Bales during the week although the Market was closed during the week for Easter Holidays they did the business privately at or about the last week's level. they sold 20s at Rs. 370/-per bale 32s at Rs. 460/-to Rs. 480/-, 40s at the rate of Rs. 490/-, and 2/42s at Rs. 525- to Rs. 540/-all Free Bombay Harbour, April/May Shipment. As the Japanese Exchange went up from 117 to 119 during these two days, they are quoting Rs. 10/-more per bale than they did business at.

INDIAN YARNS. Mills are eager sellers but as the demand from the consuming centres is very unsatisfactory the dealers only buy in small lots and thus there is nothing to report as regards big business being done during the week. China Market is quiet as usual. There is some enquiry from Rangoon Market but they offer only at a difference of ½ to 2/1 Anna less per lb. than the present ruling prices, and thus business is lost. We hope things will improve slowly, and if demand comes out there is every probability of good business being done.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 17.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	.. ..	No. 14 1/2	0	13	0
Kilachand	.. ..	No. 20 1/2	0	15	0
Currimbhai	.. ..	No. 12 1/2	0	13	0
Elphinstone	.. ..	No. 12 1/2	0	12	9
David	.. ..	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Shapurji	.. ..	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3
Trikamdas	.. ..	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Sattara	.. ..	No. 10 1/4	0	12	6
Shapurji	.. ..	No. 6 1/2	0	11	3
Light-house	.. ..	No. 8 1/2	0	11	0
Japan	.. ..	No. 40—1	1	5	3
,,	.. ..	No. 42—2	1	6	6
,,	.. ..	No. 20	1	0	3
,,	.. ..	No. 32	1	4	6

MILL STORES MARKET.

April 17.

Prices ruled steady, with limited requirements. Cotton goods, including Bandages, Ropes and Hessas have had practically unchanged aspects. Consumers continued with very insignificant demand, and are never for overstocking. Woollen goods and leather sundries have had almost same prices. Roller skins, Picking bands, Pickers changed hands, but the changes in the prices are almost nominal.

English Bobbins kept firm. No changes have been noticed in prices. Japanese Ring Rabbeth and Conical pirns changed hands at Rs. 7 per gross. Warpers have had no demand. Universal and weft pirns continued in demand from mofussil mills

Fillets, weft grates, card cans, etc., kept featureless.

The quotations are:—
Healds 16-40s. Rs. 1-6.
Reeds Rs. 0-2-7.
Roller Cloth 1§ oz. Ken Rs. 8-4
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken Rs. 8-4.
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1-5-6
Tabular Bandings Rs. 1-15-6
Tubular Bandings Rs. 1-15-6.
Card cans steel Rs. 3.
Sizing flannel "will-62" Rs. 4.
Slubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 32-10.
Roving Tubes Rs. 32-10.
Pirns Conical 5" Japan Rs. 7.
Pirns Universal Rs. 7.
Pirns Weft Rs. 7.
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 6-12.
Warpe rBobbins Wilson Rs. 75.
Dobby Harness Rs. 22.
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3-8.
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4-8.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

April 17.

Bleaching powder which witnessed some activity last week has again gone down in prices. Chlorate of potash has been steady once more, and rather large consignments have arrived from Calcutta. However, the prices quoted by the manufacturers in Germany are very firm and do not indicate any decline in price in near future, hence, the market is most likely to be maintained firm.

Farina, sodium Sulphide, bichromate potash, hydrosulphide soda and magnesium chloride have had no interesting features worth noticing. Caustic soda 98 per cent. changed hands at Rs. 19-12 per cwt. Soda ash is quoted at Rs. 7-4 per cwt

Among other finer chemicals, such as aniline salt, antimony salt, Prussiate of potash, Pyrolingite of iron, the changes have been practically insignificant

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4.
Antimony salt Rs. 0-8-0.
Acetate lead-white Rs. 37.
Bleaching powder Rs. 16.
Potassium Chlorate Rs. 0-6-0.
Caustic soda 98 per cent. Rs. 19-12
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4.
Dextrine Rs. 23.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 10.
Aacetic acid Rs. 0-8-0
Aniline salt Rs. 0-9-6
Glauber salt Rs. 4-8.
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 34
Bichromate potash Rs. 36-8.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 9-11-9.
Zinc chloride Rs. 20-4.
Farina Rs. 16-12.
Alum of chrome Rs. 16-8
Bichromate soda Rs. 29
Oxalic acid Rs. 24.

SUGAR MARKET.

BOMBAY, April 17.

During the week under review our Ready Market has ruled more or less steady around last week-end price-levels. Moderate purchases enquiries continue throughout the week, daily clearance including local requirements averaging 4,700 bags a day as against 4,800 bags per day during the past preceding week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 18-6 and Rs. 18-4 for Java sugar and Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 13-6 for Transhipment and Rs. 18-1 1½ and Rs. 18 for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Our Forward Market has evidenced irregular fluctuations but the tendency on the whole has been easier. Java near positions have dropped by about 9d. since Tuesday. Java New Crop Prices were easier in the beginning of the week, steady during the middle of the week and after that have experienced a further drop of 8..9, and 5d. June-July, July-August-Sept and Octo.Nov-Dec. Shipment respectively. Mauritius Forward prices have eased by about 2 to 3d. The highest and the lowest rates this week were 20s. and 19s. 7d. for March 17s. 10d. and 17s. 2d. for June-July 17s. 6d. and 16s. 11d. for July-Aug.-Sept and 16s. 5d. and 16s. 10d. for Octo-Nov-Dec. shipment for Java Sugar and 19s. 4d. and 19s. 1d. for Mauritius Forward Delivery.

Total stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of 9,634 bags of Java Sugar per s.s. "Risaldar" and of 39,738 bags of Mauritius Sugar per s.s. 'Colaba' are estimated at 1,80,000 bags of Mauritius, 8,000 bags of Java and 16,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:
Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 18-4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13-6 per cwt.
Shipment March 19s. 7d. per cwt. F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar:
Shipment June-July 17s. 2d. per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. 16s. 11d. per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo-Nov-Dec. 16s. 10d. per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:
Ready Rs. 18 per cwt.
Shipment March 19s. 1d. per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 16.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17-6 June-July Sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17-11-2 July-September Sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta. 16-10 2 October-December Sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 17-1 October-December Sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 171 3-4 October-December Sellers.
Tone:—Week—no buyers.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received today the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:

"Weakness of grains, and possibility of rain in south-west."

(Continued from column 6.)

The Federation of British Industries has made representations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, urging the desirability of a general return to a gold standard, provided that the principal industrial countries act together. It is especially urged that steps be taken to co-operate with the American authorities to regulate the price of gold before such a measure is adopted. Mr. Keynes disagrees, favouring a more leisurely progress. He would wait until exchange has been at par for some time before removing the export embargo, and has proposed a bill renewing the present law after the end of the year "subject to the discretion of the Treasury".

The London "Economist" is of the opinion that the present time offers a sufficiently favourable combination of circumstances, and considers the present situation a handicap to British trade which is underrated by those who argue for delay.

SILVER.

The excited conditions reported in our last circular continued throughout the period under report. The rates for April settlement for which there is a corner fluctuated violently, the highest being Rs. 74-14 and the lowest Rs. 73-14. Large deliveries were made to the bull syndicate on the opening day and it is generally believed that the present uncovered bear position is not a substantial one. Hence the fate of the corner which will be determined at the auction tomorrow, is still problematical. With a view to making the bars unfit for settlement delivery, the bull syndicate have been selling out bars for ready delivery at a material discount—a subterfuge frequently employed under like circumstances in the past. The rates for May delivery improved during the early part of the week from Rs. 71-9 to Rs. 72-9, but eased off and closed at Rs. 71-14 on bulls unloading. America has again been a seller for forward both in London and Bombay. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 3s-07-8d. to 3 s-1d but closed at 3 s-0 5-8d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 31-11-16d and 31-7-16d for ready and 31½d and 31-5-15d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 74-14 and Rs. 72-4 for both ready and 14th April settlement and Rs. 72-9, Rs. 71-11 for 13th May settlement. The off-take continues at the average of 100 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 8000 bars excluding the arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £ 25,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £ 1,50,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 2857 bars and Rs. 1,85,940 in coin. This week's shipment is expected for about £ 10,000.

SHARES.

There were only three working days on the Stock Exchange during the period under report. Cotton mill shares were generally weaker with the exception of Bombay Dyeing and Centuries, both showing an improvement of about Rs. 25 after divided deduction of Rs. 50 and Rs. 20 respectively per share. The rates are maintained due to the technical position of the market in these shares. The following are the fluctuations in the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1421-4xd-1100xd; 1110xd; Century Rs. 562-8xd-547-8-552-8; Central India Rs. 535-525; Cresent Rs. 232-8-225; Fazulbhoy Rs. 961-4-935-940; Kohinoor Rs. 1250; New Great Rs. 375-352-8; Pearls Rs. 557-8-547-8; Simplex Rs. 195-172-8-187-8; and Swadeshi Rs. 620-615-600.

In the miscellaneous section business was dull and prices show a small decline. Andhra Valley is quored at Rs. 490 Tata Iron Ordinary and Deferred at Rs. 14 and Rs. 45 respectively. Bombay Trams and quoted at Rs. 101-4. Cement shares are dull, Bundis quoting at Rs. 9, Katni Ordys. at Rs. 45 xd with Deferreds at Rs. 140 and Shivrajpur at Rs. 46. There is no change in the price of railway shares.

Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1402-8 with contributories at Rs. 356-4. Bank of India shares have improved from Rs. 72 to 73 and those of the Central Bank decline to Rs. 23-2.

In the Calcutta market jute shares remained rather steady following the price of Hessians from Rs. 17-12 to Rs. 18-3.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MONEY.

There were four working days during the period under review with conditions in the money market generally unchanged. Call money is quoted at about 6½% to 6¾% with more borrowers than lenders. Funds still continue in good demand both here and in Calcutta. The rate for fixed deposit for one month is 6½%, for two months 1% and for three onths 6%.

The statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as at 10th April 1925 shows a decrease of Rs. 269.34 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 15,13,80,000 the percentage being 15.09 as compared with 17.39 a week ago. Loans and cash credits are up by Rs. 35.88 lacs and Rs. 66.16 lacs, while Inland Bills discounted show a decrease of Rs. 45.91 lacs. Government deposits also have declined by Rs. 63.31 lacs and other deposits by Rs. 161.82 lacs. The banck rate remains unchanged at 7%.

The gilt-edged market was steady wite a fair amount of business passing. 3½% Paper is quoted at Rs. 67-15, 5% Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, at Rs. 97-15 and Rs. 98-13 respectively. 5½% Bonds, 1925 and 1928, changed hands at Rs. 103 104-6. 6% Bonds, 1926 and 1927, were put through at Rs. 100-13 and Rs. 101-2, 1930 and 1932, at Rs. 102-15 and Rs. 104. 6½% Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 107-2.

The Currency figures as at 7th April 1925 show a decrease of Rs. 34.31 lacs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 183.85 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 34.68 lacs, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 6.73 crores respectively. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation (excluding notes under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act.) is 56.14.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange opened steady after the Easter holidays, but eased off in the course of the week on some inquiry for remittance against the importation of gold bullion. There were some export bills showing both in Bombay and Calcutta, but the firm monetary position is still the main reason for strength in the market. The market is extremely sensitive and comparatively small factors exercise greater effect than usual. The bank's selling quotations for ready and April are 1s-5 13-16d, for May 1s-5 25-32d, and for June to September 1s-5¾d.

The dollar-sterling quotation has been fairly steady at about dollars 4.78¼, the highest being dollars 4.78¾ and the lowest dollars 4.78¼. French francs closed at 92.00, Belgian francs at 94.80 and the Italian lira at 117.

A Press communique issued by the Controller of Currency reports that the total remittance to Home Treasury from 1st April 1924 to 31st March 1925 amounted to £ 4,14,70,162 including £6 millions for Paper Currency Reserve. Remittance during the month of March amounted to £. 7,80,000.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London "Economist" is of the opinion that the Indian Government has demonstrated that it will employ its influence to keep exchange from rising above 1s 6d. but points out that it is not so clearly established that the Government might intervene in case of a decline of the rupee toward the old ratio of 1s 4d. It would seem, however, that a marked decline in this direction would not be allowed to go unchecked, in view of the budgetary difficulties which would inevitaely follow.

A recommendation is made by the Calcutta correspondent of the London "Economist" that the coinage of gold sovereigns or mohurs in India should be resumed, on the basis that while gold coinage is wasteful, yet it is partly responsible for the prevalence of hoarding in India. "Gold currency is wasteful, but hoarding is still more wasteful."

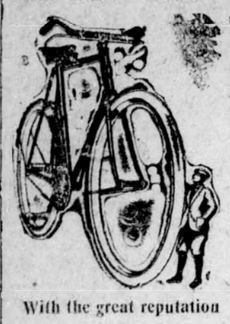
GOLD.

Conditions in the gold market are much the same as reported last week. A fairly large amount of budla business was done at a difference of about 2 to 2½ annas per tola which shows a return of about 8½ per cent. interest per annum. The holders of ready stock—estimated at 22 lacs tolas—have finally been successful in making financing arrangements and with this uncertainty removed, the market has improved by about 2 annas per tola during the week. Shipments to arrive in time for May settlement are comparatively small and if the present off-take of 60,000 tolas a day continues, it is generally expected that May settlement stocks will be considerabley reduced. These circumstances have encouraged considerable speculative buying. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 86s.-7d. and 86s.-5d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 22-2-6 and Rs. 21-13-9 for ready, Rs. 22-3-6 and Rs. 21-13-9 for 9th May settlement and Rs. 22-2-6 and Rs. 22-0-3 for 7th June settlement. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 13-14-3 and Rs. 13-15-0 for ready and forward. The arrivals by the incoming mail are expected to be for about £. 17,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £, 49,200. Imports during the week totalled Rs. 2,01,530. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £. 3,80,000.

British opinion regarding the resumption of the gold standard appears to be divided.

(Continued in column 5.)

THE GREAT BICYCLE



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MAN WITH RARE ENDOWMENTS.

LORD ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE.

Among the many tributes paid in both Houses of Parliament to the late Lord Curzon, one of the most notable was that of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Asquith said :—

My title to take part in your lordships' proceedings is of such recent origin that I should hardly have presumed to intervene on such an occasion as this were it not for two reasons.

The first is that the noble lords with whom I am politically associated could not have remained silent participators in the tribute which we are offering by this motion to the late Leader of the House. The other is that my personal relations with Lord Curzon, stretching back, as they do, over the best part of half a century, were such as perhaps to allow me a special-claim to be the interpreter of our sense of the common loss.

It is indeed now very nearly 50 years since Mr. George Curzon, as he then was, when I first met. He was a schoolboy, just about to leave Eton, and it fell to my lot to be one of his examiners. I have at this moment a vivid recollection of how, even then, he showed the readiness of resource and the unruffled self-command which never failed him during all the vicissitudes of public life.

IN THE COMMONS.

Some years later, after the General Election of 1886, he and I entered the House of Commons upon the same day. In that Chamber we always sat upon opposite sides, and rarely voted in the same lobby, but, none the less, we became united more and more, year by year, by ties of close personal friendship which, I am happy now to remember, withstood all the rubs and shocks of political controversy.

When the war broke out, and when, near the close of its first year the first Coalition Government was formed, he entered the Cabinet of which I was then the head. He was, and remained until I ceased to be connected with it, from first to last, a most loyal and a most resourceful colleague.

With memories such as these, old and yet fresh, I myself should to-day, at any rate feel disabled for the task—for which, I venture to think, this is not, perhaps, the appropriate occasion—of anything in the nature of a critical appreciation of his remarkable qualities and his distinguished career. Those who knew him well will be content to leave that to the final appraisement of history, to which both the man himself and his career now belong.

RARE ENDOWMENTS.

But I should be glad, with your lordships' permission, for a moment to lay stress upon two of his characteristics about which there is not now, and never can be, any difference of opinion. He was rarely endowed on the intellectual side by Nature and by assidous cultivation with rapidity of thought, confisdence in judgment, and exceptional facility of expression, both in writing and in speech, and with not a few of the most attractive arts and graces of the orator.

These great gifts he never allowed to rust. What is more, he never hoarded them. He gave them all, and it was much that he gave, without stint and without reserve, to the service of the State.

If he sometimes seemed to exact much from those who were under him, he was a punctilious master of the business of administration, and they very soon realized that he exacted as much and even more from himself. Drudgery was a word which bad no place in his vocabulary. Whether in India or at home, from first to last throughout his long and strenous career, he followed the highest possible standard of duty, of tireless and devoted industry.

Not less remarkable was the manner in which he maintained one of the most cherished traditions of British statemanship in the width and range of his interests. He was never a mere politician. In scholarship, in art, in archaelogy, in exploration, in all the humanities, he was an expert who kept himself constantly abreast of the best culture of his time.

FEW HAD FULLER LIFE.

The University of Oxford deplores the loss of a chancellor who, even in that illustrious line, has always had a special place in its traditions and its life. He stimulated and guided its steps in the adaptation of its curriculum and its resources to all the varied requirements of all new age.

There are, I believe, few among his contenporaries who, despite the drawbacks and disabilities of almost persistent physical suffering, manfully encountered and kept at bay every day, a fuller or a happier life. He was happy, too—as many of those here can testify who heard him barely a fortnight ago speaking with undiminished vigour of intellect and cogency and felicity of thought in being spared at the last that which is perhaps the most tragic of human experiences, the gradual dimming of the light, the stealthy inroads of decay, to step straight from the arena to face with the courage that never failed him the supreme ordeal.

A great and unselfish servant of the State, he was always ready in that service to scorn delights and live laborious days—a man who pursued high ambitions by none but worthy means, who never sulked under the rebuffs of Fortune, who never allowed himself to be soured by the disappointment of unrealized hopes, who takes an assured place in the long line of those who have enriched by their gifts and dignified by their character the annals of English public life.

SOME MEMORIES AND IMPRESSIONS.

HEROIC INDUSTRY.

When I visited India some thirteen years ago writes J. A. Spender in the "Westminster Gazette," it was forcibly impressed on me that the one Viceroy who had left his mark on the country was Curzon. There were fierce controversies as to whether he had done right or wrong but that he had done something could never be doubted. Everything seemed to date from Curzon, and it was characte restic of him that he was applauded and attacked by all parties impartially. No Viceroy since Ripon had taken a more courageous stand for the fair and decent treatment of Indians by Europeans and yet none seemed to be more unpopular with Indians. After returning from India I wrote a little book in which I paid a modest tribute to this side of his administration. He read it, and wrote to me to say that this was the first civil and friendly word he had read about a part of his work which had involved him in great trouble. I repeated this to an Indian friend, who retorted, "Ah, but he didn't tell you that he made speeches in which he said that all Indians were liars."

This little story is characteristic of his whole career. He had great qualities—among them heroic industry and a consuming zeal for the public interest. But with them went a certain disability to enter into the feelings of other people, which seemed for ever to prevent him from getting the credit of his virtues and reaping their just reward. In this he resembled Harcourt, who, with a very different mental make-up, had many of the same qualities and disqualifications, and the careers of the two men in their respective parties were strangely parallel. The week in 1923, in which Mr. Baldwin was preferred over Curzon as Prime Minister by his Conservative colleagues seemed day by day to run exactly the same course as the week in 1894 in which Rosebery was preferred to Harcourt. Here in both cases that incalculable something came into play which leads British parties to decide that certain of their most distinguished members shall have everything except the highest place.

LIFELONG BAD HEALTH

Health was, I imagine, the clue to a great deal in Curzon's career. All his life he fought gallantly and stubbornly with physical disabilities which might have made a man of weaker spirit a chronic invalid. He spread himself nothing and never succumbed except to actual necessity. What he himself did he expected others to do, and drove so hard and with so little regard to the conventional hours of leisure and repose as to strain the tempers and the capacities of far stronger men. Like many men of frail health, he had the feverish energy of one who thinks that time is short and a corresponding impatience of others who could not keep pace with him. When he unbent, he could be the most delightful and courteous of men, and then he seemed suddenly to develop a sense of humour and a lightness of touch which were seldom shown to his political friends. He had many literary graces and interests, and his writing was that of a very accomplished craftsman. For years he corresponded with me at intervals about the literary page in the Saturday Westminster, of which he was an assiduous reader and critic; and not infrequently he submitted verses and translations of his own with a modest hope that the literary editor might think them worth considering. But he seemed to have no time for any of these things in his public life, and when he became the official or the Secretary of State he appeared always to be in his full-dress uniform.

UNCHANGING.

With all the knowledge and experience that he accumulated, no man seemed to change less as he went on in years. He as one of the hosts at the first breakfast party I attended as a fresh man in Balliol, and I watched him afterwards as President of the Oxford Union. In my memory he was exactly the same Curzon then as he was to the end of his life, with the same accent, the same polished way of speaking, the same Disraelian view of the pomp and circumstance of the public life, the srme furniture in his political mind. Let me add the same courtesy and friendliness. For those of us who saw him occasionally, as I did, on neutral ground, knew nothing of the angular qualities which he was supposed to display to his political friends; and if the neutral ground happened to be Oxford, so much the better. He delighted in being Chancellor of the University, and, though aware of the greatness and dignity of that office, he was, academically speaking, quite democratic. I remember going to see him a week before I departed for Egypt on the Miliner Mission, to which he had apponted me, and, looking down the list, he said: "With myself as Foreign Secretary, and Milner, Rodd, and yourself, it looks rather like a Balliol conspiracy, but it is none the worse for that."

Ambitious he was, and those who measure his great qualities must feel a certain sadness that he was not able for even a shot time to enjoy the position which he most ardently desired. But the contribution which he has made to the life of these times is no mean one, and historians will have to take serious note of it.

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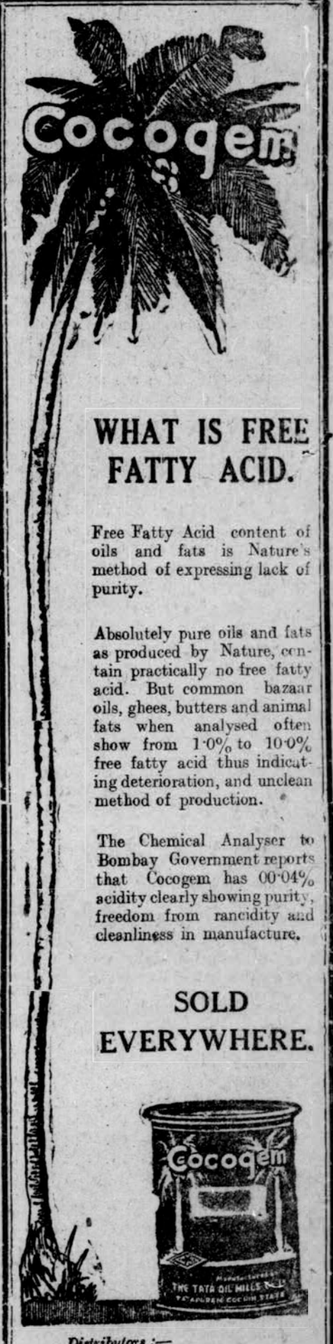

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"SETTING UP LABOUR STANDARD."

TASK BEFORE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

INDIA'S NO COLOUR BAR: STATUS.

MR. N. M. JOSHI INTERVIEWED.

Mr. M. N. Joshi, M.L.A., who has been elected as a delegate to represent Indian Labour at the forthcoming International Labour Conference at Geneva, and who will leave Bombay next week, interviewed by a 'Chronicle" representative spoke on the scope of the work and activities of the International Labour Conference and what India stands to gain by participating in the deliberations of the Conference.

"The International Labour Conference," said Mr. Joshi, "is a conference held for the purpose of discussing labour questions. It does not consist merely of the representatives of labour, but it also includes representatives of Governments and the representatives of the employers. The International Labour Organisation was set up under the auspices of the League of Nations and its expenses are borne by the money contributions made to the League of Nations by the various countries. The Conference to be held in Geneva is the seventh of its kind.

Asked what weight the recommendations and decisions of the International Labour Conference carried with the Governments of different countries, Mr. Joshi said that the decisions arrived at by the Conference were not binding upon the Governments unless they were ratified separately, but every Government was bound to place the Conventions, (i.e. decisions of the Conference) before its legislatures. Once the Conventions were accepted by any Government they become as sacred as International Treaties and as such the Government concerned was bound to respect them. However, added Mr. Joshi, experience showed that national Governments found it difficult to ratify these Conventions in exactly the same form in which they had been accepted by the International Labour Conference, although the Governments agreed to the general principles and main ideas underlying the Conventions. Mr. Joshi here cited the Convention re: the fixing of 48 hours a week and 8 hours a day work for all workmen engaged in industrial undertakings. England found it difficult to ratify the Convention mainly on account of a certain agreement arrived at previously between the Railwaymen's Union and Railway Companies in England, because the Railwaymen themselves objected to the ratification of the Convention as the old agreement was more favourable to them.

NO COLOUR-BAR IN LABOUR.

"Well, Mr. Joshi, can you suggest what were the causes that led to the Conference accepting a ten-hour day for workers in India and other Asiatic countries while insisting on an eight-hour day for other countries? Is colour prejudice equally present in the International Labour world as any where else?"

"There is no colour prejudice in the Labour world at all. The reason why a different standard of working was fixed for India and other Asiatic countries could be explained away by the fact that if an eight-hour day were accepted, employers of labour and Government would not have ratified the Convention, on the ground that labour in the East is not so efficient and skilled as in the West. The labour representatives including the Indian delegates believed that there was some force in the argument advanced by the employers and thought it better to have a ten-hours day instead of having no restriction to the working hours."

DIFFICULTIES OF NATIONAL GOVTS.

Reverting to the question of the difficulty experienced by national Governments in ratifying the Conventions, Mr. Joshi said that it was therefore proposed that the Conventions or recommendations to be passed should be passed in two sessions of the Conference successively so that the national Governments would have an opportunity of suggesting any modifications which they consider to be necessary in order that they might be able to ratify the Conventions. A new procedure would come into operation this year. It would be a two-fold programme. In the first place, the Conference would pass the second reading of the Conventions passed at the last session after considering the amendments proposed by the various Governments. Secondly the forthcoming Conference would consider some of the important questions that affect labour such as (1) the prohibition of night work for babanies (2) weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces were used and (3) equality of treatment for foreign and national workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. Besides considering these questions, the Conference would consider the general principles of workmen's compensation for accidents. In order that these questions which are on the agenda might be discussed thoroughly, the International Labour Office prepares a questionnaire on the subjects and after receiving replies from various Governments prepares a report and suggests draft Conventions and recommendations.

INDIA AND CONFERENCE.

At this stage our representative interrupted Mr. Joshi and asked him what were the pressing needs of the Indian labour that they proposed to put before the ensuing conference. To this Mr. Joshi replied that though they went there as Indian delegates, they could not put any questions purely affecting the interests of the Indian workers before the Conference unless they had an international bearing.

"Then how does India profit by participating in the Conference and how do you propose to bring Indian labour problems before the international world of Labour? asked the representative.

"Well, there are ways" said Mr. Joshi, of drawing the attention of the world on to Indian labour conditions. In addition to the different subjects on the agenda, the office of the International Labour Conference prepares a Report of the working of the Conference which is duly circulated among the delegates. The Report is prepared by the Director of the International Labour Office and is placed before the Conference for discussion. This provides an opportunity for delegates to discuss general work of the International Labour Conference and International Labour Office, and it is during the discussion of the Report that any delegate can speak on any subject he likes. Moreover the Commission of Selection, which resembles something like the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress, can place on the agenda any subject for discussion, if time permits. Here is an opportunity for Indian delegates to put their case before the open Conference. Besides as soon as the Conference meets, it generally appoints various Commissions or what we in India call Committees, to discuss different subjects and items on the agenda, for placing draft conventions before the Conference. Here too the Indian delegats if they mean, can get themselves appointed on the Commissions and place the Indian labour problem for consideration."

INDIA'S EQUALITY WITH OTHER NATIONS.

"This may be a theoretical proposition, Mr. Joshi. Don't you think that the Indian delegates labour under a disadvantage because Indian delegates are considered as subordinate delegates of the British Labour organisations?"

"I should not think so" was Mr. Joshi's prompt rejoinder. India participated in the International Labour Conference, said Mr. Joshi, on a footing of equality with other countries of the world. In labour world there was no question of invidious distinction between delegates of different countries on the score of colour. The difficulty with the Indian delegates was that they were not sufficiently well-known in the International Labour world. firstly because they had not the same opportunities of mixing with prominent labour leaders of the world because of the distance and because of the low financial condition of their labour organisations which could ill-afford to send delegates to take part in the committee meetings of the Governing Body of the Conference held in Europe. "Take my case," said Mr. Joshi, "I am an elected deputy member of the Governing Body of the Conference, representing labour. But, I cannot afford the luxury of a journey to the Continent for attending the meeting of the Governing Body which lasts for two days. So you see that there is absolutely no difficulty in Indian delegates getting themselves appointed on the Commissions or having their say on a particular question, because of India's inferior status in the Empire or because of the colour of her delegates."

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

Proceeding, Mr. Joshi dwelt upon the work of the International Labour Office. The Labour Office looked to the work of seeing that that conventions were ratified by the different Governments and whether the resolutions and recommendations were given effect to by countries whose Governments had ratified the conventions. The Labour Office was a well-organised institution with a competent staff and worked under the supervision of the Governing Body of the Conference. Here was another opportunity, said Mr. Joshi, for Indian youths who wanted to advance the interest of Indian Labour. The Labour Office would have no objection to take qualified Indian youths on the staff who would certainly be of help to enlighten the Governing Body on Indian labour problems But, the difficulty was there was hardly a youth coming forward to work in that capacity, or those who came had not the desired qualifications or were not willing to serve for a long time. Continuing Mr. Joshi said that the Governing Body consisted of 24 delegates, 12 representing the Governments, 6 the employers and 6 the labour classes. The Government of India was represented on the Governing Body as one of the eight chief industrial countries of the world. Besides the 24 delegates, the employers' group and the labour group could appoint, each, 6 deputy members who could attend meetings of the Governing Body and could take place of the absent members. Sir Louis Kershaw of the India Office represents the Government of India on the Governing Body of the Conference. "While I who was elected as a deputy member could not attend the meeting of the Governing Body, said Mr. Joshi, for reasons already referred to. This year there will be a fresh election of the Governing Body and we will try to get representatives of Indian Labour elected on it. But, the practical difficulty will be still there."

PROCESS OF VOTING.

Mr. Joshi then described how voting took place in the Conference. In the open Conference the delegates as a rule never voted on national or racial basis. The labour group, that is, the delegates representing labour interests voted as a solid body on a particular question irrespective of the country they represented. The same was the case with the employers' group. But it was otherwise with the representaives of the Governments of the various countries. They rarely voted as a body. They sided with the labour group or with employers' group as best suited their interests and the countries whom they represented. But, all the same it was the Government group that settled the fate of a recommendation or Convention.

Asked as to what was his experience of the Government of India in ratifying the Conventions of the Labour Conference, so far Mr. Joshi replied that it was not a whit worse than any other Government of any other country.

In answer to the question whether he had any definite instructions from the Government of India as to how he should vote on any particular subject, Mr. Joshi said that he had not any since he was going to represent Indian labour. Sir Louis Kershaw and Sir A. C. Chatterji who represent the Government of India at the Conference might have received instructions from the Government of India on the subject.

SETTING UP STANDARD.

In conclusion, Mr. Joshi said that the one advantage of Indian delegates taking part in the International Conference was that they came in contact with the foremost figures in the Labour world. Moreover since the Conference was open to both the Governments of the countries and the employers whatever decisions it arrived, were bound to carry weight with the general public. The International Labour Conference set up the standard of conditions of labour in industrial undertakings to be followed by the world It might be that in India and other countries some of the standard might not be accepted at once, but the pressure of public opinion of the world was bound to compel them to do so within a short time. Moreover, the setting up of standards by the joint conference of the employers, the Government and the labour classes strengthened the hands of people who were agitating for improving the labour conditions of the country.

After the Conference at Geneva is over, Mr. Joshi and Mr. Chamanlal propose to go to England and spend a short time in studying labour conditions there and in propaganda work.

IN HONOUR OF MR. BAPTISTA

"AT HOME" AT ST XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

It has been proposed to entertain Mr. Joseph Baptista, in honour of his being elected president of The Bombay Municipal Corporation, At Home should be held in St. Xavier's College Hall, on Wednesday the 29th April, at 6-30 p.m. The Members of the Managing Committee include:— Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miss Sylvia Mendoza, Dr. A. L. Nair, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. M. R. Jayaker, Dr. R. H. Bhudkamkar, Dr. Jos. Alban D'Souza, Mr. Pothan Joseph, Mr. Joseph Gomes and Mr. Sanker Persha.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hermione Bulwer Lytton have arrived at Ootacamund where they are staying with His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Goschen.

The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee left Rangoon on Friday morning by the "Erinpura" for Madras, excepting the Hon. Sirdar Jogendra Singh who is expected to leave for Calcutta to-day (Saturday).

THE MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Honorary Secretary of the above Association writes:—

"His Grace the Archbishop of Arnakulam arrived on the 14th instant by the Madras mail and was received at the Victoria Terminus by the managing committee and other enthusiastic members of the Malabar Catholic Association, Bombay. His Grace then proceeded to Bishops House, Wodehouse Road and stayed there till the 15th instant.

His Grace boarded the s.s. "Genova" on the 15th instant en-route to Rome at 9 a.m. and the M. C. Association presented His Grace with an address and was garlanded wishing His Grace bon voyage to the Holy City and a safe return to India. His Grace gave a short speech during which he traced the history of the Catholics in Malabar and said that he was very pleased to see the scattered elements united in a foreign and vast city like Bombay and established an organizaton for mutual support and welfare of Malabar Catholic here. In blessing the Association His Grace became one of the Vice-Patrons of the Association. The announcement of this fact will be placed before a General meeting which will be held on Sunday next (the 19th April 1925) at 10 a.m. sharp in St. Ignatius Church Hall (Jacob Circle).

THE RETIRING JUDGE.

BAR'S TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE PRATT.

As the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt is retiring from the Bench after the ensuing summer vacation he took his seat on the High Court Bench for the last time yesterday. After the day's work was finished the members of the bar assembled in the court room of Mr. Justice Pratt at 3-30 when the Advocate-General the Hon. Mr. Kanga bade a farewell to the learned judge on behalf of the members of the Bar and delivered a short speech.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S TRIBUTE.

The Hon. the Advocate-General said:—

"On the eve of your lordship departure from this country where for over 30 years you have done judicial work, I take leave on behalf of the members of the Bombay Bar to say a few words of farewell.

"In the year 1918 your lordship became a permanent Judge of the High Court. The greater part of your lordship's judicial work in the High Court was done on the Original Side. The relations between the Bar an your lordship have been extreme'y pleasant and we have heard with feelings of regret that yor are leaving the High Court and will not after the Summer vacation take your seat on the Bench.

"You, my lord, have discharged the duties of your high and honourable office with zeal, ability and impartiality, have maintained the best traditions of the past and your work has given entire satisfaction to all those who have appeared before you. Your lordship's learning, high sense of duty and justice the patience with which your lordship heard the members of the Bar, your spontaneous humour and your constant urbanity and courtesy have endeared you to us, while on the High Court Bench you have been a party to many important judgments containing short but closely reasoned statements of law. As an illustration I may mention the case decided by your lordship in the year 1923 where a registered owner of shares was restrained by an injunction from voting at the shareholders' meeting against the wishes of the beneficial owner of shares. We assure your lordship that we shall always cherish the most pleasant reminiscences of the cordial relations which have subsisted between your lordship and ourselves.

"We have heard with pleasure that you are at present writing a book on the Transfer of Property Act and that you contemplate writing text books on legal subjects.

"We feel certain that in the new sphere of activity your lordship's gifts will find a scope and your lordship's books will be of great use to all legal practitioners in India.

"We wish your lordship a long and happy life and bid you a hearty and affectionate farewell."

JUSTICE PRATT'S REPLY.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Pratt address ing the members of the bar said:

"Mr. Advocate-General and Gentlemen of the Bar,

"It is true that I sit on the Bench today for the last time and I greatly appreciate the friendly and kindly feelings that have promoted you to make this the occasion of a farewell address. Praise from you gentlemen I value very highly for the good opinion of the Bar is the true test of the Judge. Indeed, the highest honour that can come to a Judge, is the good opinion the affection and the esteem of his brother lawyers at the Bar.

"I think we have preserved in this Court the high tradition of mutual dependence and harmony between the Bench and the Bar. We have done so—as I said at the dinner to which you did me the honour of asking me the other night—with the help of that common platform of knowledge without which there cannot be mutual respect, and by the exercise of that quality which Lord Haldane calls "Sittlichkeit" or good form. No member of the Bar can have a higher ideal, than the maintenance of the independence of the Judges. No self-respecting Judge will be guilty of judicial arrogance. He is as considerate of the feelings of the most junior as he is of any great leader of the Bar. Only thus can we fulfil our duty to society—for society depends upon lawyers and courts for its support for the harmony and co-ordination of its parts—for its stability and efficiency.

LAW, ANARCHY AND TYRANNY.

"The Law stands on the one hand for the rights of the individual and on the other for the recognition of the state as clothed with the authority of the whole community. It is a safeguard on the one hand against tyranny and on the other against anarchy. Our constitution has developed so far that the danger of tyranny is past. But the other anarchy—is a very present and real danger. We are in a transition period in which the foundations of society are unsettled. At such a time it is our great profession that ought to be the bulwark of society, the firm assurance that progress shall be orderly and that the authority of the state shall be respected.

"The Law, Gentlemen, is developed by counsel's arguments, by judicial decisions, and by the industry of text book writers. You play the first part. From to-day I cease to play the second, but take up the humble part of the third. I shall no longer punish law-breakers. I shall no longer restrain or encourage company breakers. I shall no longer compose the differences of Marwadi millionaires. But I shall have the pure intellectual delight of the law purged of the taint of humanity. My first effort in text book writing in collaboration with a leader of your Bar rmet with such immediate success that I am encouraged to continue and I hope next year that no law library will be complete without the other book to which you are kind enough to refer. So, gentlemen though I now leave the Bench with regret—I have this consolation that I do not leave you for good and all—I shall still be 'a chiel amongst you taking notes.'

All the members of the Bar remained standing during the whole of the time that the speeches were made.

After this short and pleasant function the learned judge left the bench.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

In order to give the residents of Kalbadevi, Dhobi Talao, Market, Fort, Colaba etc. a chance to see the mighty stupendous Universal Millions dollar ewel Production "The Hunchback of Notre Dame", the Management of the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) screen to-night and this week this mighty drama featuring the inveterate Lon Chaney as the Hunchback of Notre Dame de Paris. Thousands of actors take part in this super-production. Norman Kerry Patsy Ruth Miller, Edward Torrence do credit to their parts: "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" is a name known to every young and old, and the Universal Pictures Corporation has produced the screen adaptation on a magnificent and lavish scale. An entirely new copy of the film, just to hand from America is being screened. There is a change in the timings of the shows, which you are requested to note in the advertisements.

WEST-END CINEMA.

After the successful run of the daily change programme, the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road) returns to the usual weekly programmes. and to-night and this week is screened a superb Universal Jewel Drama "The Price of Pleasure" (7 parts) featuring Virginia Vally and Norman Kerry. The plot of the storey is very interesting and exciting. A pretty young shop-girl wishes, as a change from her drab-life, a week of pleasure. A young handsome millionaire gives her the pleasure and infatuated with her beauty marries her, but the real trouble begins when his mother and sister object to the marriage: The poor girl undergoes a variety of adventurous incidents, but at length real love triumphs and all ends happily. The programme includes the International News.

PATHE CINEMA.

"The Way of a Man" the Pathe picture adapted from Emerson Hough's stirring novel, is an absorbing and powerful seven-reel drama. It is America in the making and pictures the lives of the sturdy band of brave pioneers who left all and braved all to venture forth in search of pastures green.

The cast chosen to interpret the various interesting characters of the story of "The Way of a Man" is a splendid one. Allene Ray lays the winsome yet daring and dashing heroine whose path crosses time and again with that of Harold Miller, as the hero, a Virginia gentleman whom Fate sends out to the Wilderness which was then Western America. Bud Osborne takes the role of the suave and gentlemanly scoundrel who is a Nemesis to most of the principals in the drama. Whitehorse is a virile, resourceful, humourous old scout and Lillian Gale is a crusty old frontierswoman who can pull a gun as quickly as any man and whose main purpose in life is to make a real man of her son, played by Chet Ryan. Kathryn Appleton is a Southern belle and charmer and Florence Lee is a Southern gentlewoman, mother of the hero.

BOMBAY NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

MR. PATEL ELECTED LEADER.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party held on the 14th instant:—

(1.) The resignation of Mr. Nariman be recorded and the best thanks of the Party be conveyed to him for the very valuable services rendered by him as Leader of the Party.

Mr. V. J. Patel was unanimously elected as the Leader of the Party.

(2.) The Party hereby authorises the President to start a General Party Fund for carrying on the work of the Party more vigorously, and calls upon the members of the Party to subscribe liberally towards such fund before any public appeal is made.

(3.) The Party, herchy authorises the President to select and appoint a paid Assistant Secretary on a salary not exceeding Rs. 150 (rupees one hundred and fifty) a month.

(4.) The Party appoints a Committee consisting of the President, Messrs. Nariman, Jamnadas Mehta, Mathuradas Tricumji, and Balubhai Desai to revise the constitution and rules of the Party in the light of the experience hitherto gained.

PLANTA PAIN BALM.

Attention is drawn to the advertisement of "Planta Pain Balm" prepared by the Planta Drug Manufacturing Company of Bombay. According to the manufacturer's statement the preparation claims to be a 'panacea for bronchitis, gout, lumbago, rheumatism and allied ailments that the flesh is heir to.

3RD. DAY'S RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN.

KARACHI, April 17.

The following are the horses left in for the third day Karachi Spring Meeting for Saturday (18th April):—

STAYERS' PLATE. Distance 2 miles over 8 flights; Sage 12-0, Glaxo 10-11, Argent 10-10, Nigger 10-0, Celtic Lad 9-0, Flenington 9-0.

KARACHI HANDICAP Distance R. C. Kletitor 9-0, Sir Visto 8-7, Master Malik 7-7, Chungiz 7-0, Delhi 6-0.

PADDOCK HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile. Pure Gem 10-10, Spring Music 9-11, Brenock 8-8, Wangy 7-6, Milard 6-7.

KARACHI HANDICAU Distance R. C. Two Gates 9-3, Pussyfoot 9-3, Cyanite 7-5.

QUETTA HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile. The Knut 10-4, Perception 10-0, Toddy 7-5, Loving Cup 7-2, Legacy 7-0.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP. Distance 5 furlongs. Mooi 10-7, Wangy 7-12, Jill 7-7.

SIND PLATE. Distance 1 mile. Hamiar 10-7, Hazim 9-0, Panipat 8-6, Sir Visto 8-6, Tripoli 8-4, Balkus 8-0, Barzan 6-10.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, April 18.

S S "Delta" with English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Opening ceremony of Kapole Nivas and the Charitable Dispensary.

Annual gathering of Medical Relief League, Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall, Thakurdwar, Sir I. Rahimtullah to preside.

SEASON TICKET FOUND.

A second class monthly season ticket No. 2508 is found. The owner may call on Mr. M. K. Pawar,, c/o Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co. Royal Insurance Building, Churchgate Street, and recover it from him.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANISATION.

There will be an at Home to the Workers of the B. C. W. O. Fancy Fete of 1925 at the School Hall, Gloria Church, Byculla, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m.

HIGH COURT SUMMER VACATION.

The Court closes for the summer vacation from 20th April and will reopen on 15th June 1925. The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza and Mr. Justice Perceval will be the vacation judges who will dispose of urgent work during this period.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A select programme of music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) at 930 p.m. Call sign 2FV Wave length 387 metres.

THE C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Bank will be held at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to-morrow in the General Education Society's Dadar English School, Dadar.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. J. N. Vaidya will conduct The Weekly Divine Service in The Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

The morning Divine Service will be conducetd by Mr. Ganesh L. Chandavarker at 7-30 a.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 16th April 1925 to 6 a.m. of 17th April 1925.

Small-pox 7 attacks and 3 deaths Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack 1 death Influenza nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn.) 83. Total Mortality this day last year 109.

MARWARI SAMMAILAN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Marwari Sammailan Bombay a prize distribution public meeting will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), to-morrow (Sunday) to give prizes to those boys and girls of all Bombay Municipal Schools, who have passed in Hindi. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal will preside.

INSURANCE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

With a view to safeguard and promote the interest of Agents of Insurance Companies, an All-India Association is going to be started in Calcutta with an attached library and a monthly journal. Agents and others desiring to know particulars are invited to write to Post Box No. 10856, Calcutta.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Women Workers' Association a monthly meeting of the Women Workers of the C. E. Mills will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 in the Central Hall of the Currimbhoy Institute, when Mrs. Moses will address the meeting on the "necessity of educational facilites to women workers."

BALAVANTA SANGHA, VILLA PARLA.

Under the auspices of the Balavanta Sangha, Villa Parla, a public meeting of residents of Parla will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 A. M (S. T.) in the Hall of Parla Tilak Vidyalaya to consider the question of securing the "Village Panchayat" for Villa Parla under the Village Panchayats Amendment Act, of 1924, and also to appoint a Committee to do the needful in the matter. All are cordially requested to attend.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class on "Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) on Sunday and will give a public discourse on 'Narada Bhakti Sutras" at Students' Brotherhood, Bombay, 5-30 p.m. the same day.

Swami Vishwananda will give a public discourse on Gita at Kirtikar's Wadi Lady Jamsetji Road at 9 a.m. on Sunday. The Gita Class at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, will be conducted by the Swami at 6 p.m. to-day.

SRI VALLABHACHARYA MAHOTSAVA.

Under the auspices of the Swadharma Vivirdshini Sabha, Shrimad Vallabhacharyas Pradurbhava Mahotsava celebrations will be performed on 19th, 20th and 21st instant (Sunday, Monday and Tuesday) under the Presidentship of H. H. Goswami Shree Golculnathji Maharaj, at Bada Mandir Bhuleshawar, Bombay, Pt. Ratnakar, Pt. Balboadra Sharma, Pt. Ramanath Shastri, Prof. Maganlal Gaupatiram Shastri Mr. Mulchandra, T. Teillwalla, and many other prominent speakers will deliver lectures on the life of Shrimad Vallabhachrya. All Vaishnavas are cordially invited.

EXHIBITION AT KURLA.

The opening ceremony of the Exhibition organised by the National Health and Baby Week Committee, Kurla, will be performed today (Saturday) at 7-15 p.m. at Fitwala Compound Pipe Road, Kurla, by Mr. E. W. Perry.

The following is to-day's programme.

7-15 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.—Songs. 7-30 p.m. to 7-40 p.m. Election of the President.— 7-40 p.m. to 8-10 p.m. Lecture on 'Infant Mortality; its censes and prevention' by Dr. H. V. Tilak, B.S.C., M.B. (Lond); F.R.C.S. (Edin), —8-10 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. President's speech, thanks giving, etc.—8-30 p.m. to 9-0 p.m. Exhibition open for the people invited for the occasion.—9-30 p.m. to 11-0 p.m. Exhibition open for all.—9-30 p.m. to 11-0 p.m. Cinema Performance.

Sir Malcolm Hailey witnessed the Boy Scouts rally on the polo grounds at Multan on the 16th inst. His Excellency received and replied to the address of welcome from the Multan Municipality.

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

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"I should be able to show from the notes and memoranda of eminent men in India, of the Governor of Bengal, Mr. Halliday, for example, that there is not and never has been in any country pretending to be civilized, a condition of things to be compared with that which exists under the police administration of the province of Bengal." This is one of the passages taken at random from John Bright's greatest speech on India entitled,

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1925.

WHY THIS LULL?

We are glad that political leaders have after a period of perplexed silence come forward with their views on the reinforcement of Congress activities. During the National Week, they have had opportunities of mutual consultation and public deliverance, and it must be said that Swarajist leaders have been quite peremptory in their manner of criticising the franchise. Mr. V. J. Patel has mingled his condemnation of the Independents in the Assembly with strictures on the spinning franchise, and there are many Swarajists who think with him that half the cause of the lull in the country is due to the franchise clause ratified at Belgaum. When the change was adopted, we expressed our misgivings about its political effects; we were not among its supporters and we pressed the view that the Khaddar-programme should be organised on independent lines and that it was not likely to receive any impetus from the enactment of a compulsory clause by the Congress. On the progress of Khaddar-production, Mahatma Gandhi is the supreme authority, and he declares that the most encouraging results in the triple programme are to be seen in the popularisation of spinning. "It is spreading to the villages" he writes in the course of a remarkable defence of his position, and while we accept the view it is doubtful whether the progress observed is due to the creation of the spinning franchise. If spinning is better organised, the result flows not necessarily from any electric effects of the franchise; we do want more efficient organisation and sleepless propaganda in favour of the use of Khaddar. In this task, have the Swarajists substantially or in proportion to their influence co-operated with Gandhiji? While we realise their fretful sentiment in regard to the franchise, they have not made their case stronger by any visible contribution to the spread of Khaddar. It was part of their duty, for they professed lively appreciation of the cottage-industry, and they should consider if the lull in the country is not due to causes other than the spinning franchise. We are against the idea of the All-India Congress Committee being frantically summoned for the examination of the franchise when the charge of inertia may be levelled against the Swarajists who while doing well in the Councils have neglected to pull their full weight in the Khaddar-programme they accepted at Belgaum. Several Swarajists fancy that their function is confined to and exhausted in the legislatures, and while they proclaim the Reforms a sham they are relaxing their hold on the people. In Bengal and the C. P. they fought council-battles; but in Bengal there is progressive Khaddar-work and less of bored groaning over the existence of the franchise as compared with the Central Provinces. Council-manoeuvres are only a small segment, not the whole circle. In their virulent dislike of the spinning franchise, some Swarajists have been waiting to see the so-called No-changers tired out by their own work. They have been not unlike Mr. Squeers of Do-the-Boys Hall who combined theory with practice. Mr. Squeers gives a course of spelling exercise:—"C-l-e-a-n means clean; W-i-n-d-e-r-s means winders. So it means Clean the Winders. Now all of you go out and do it." And he whips the boys from behind, having given the tuition all right.

Instead of chipping and chopping the franchise or the programme in mid-career we should all try to turn out results, the Swarajists sharing more of the burden of non-Council work and the No-changers more appreciative of the difficulties of Swarajists. In July last, Mahatma Gandhi summarised the position in the following terms: "The only opportune time for the Swarajists to come out will be when we the whole-hoggers have become active workers of our own programme, which we consider to be the only one that can bring us Swaraj, and shown progressive success, or when the Swarajists are by bitter experience convinced that the Councils can only give condiments but no bread, and that therefore they should give their whole time and attention to the constructive programme." The time, is, however, far from inopportune for the Swarajists to lend a hand during the Council-recess and forward the programme of the Congress. Swarajists asked the Congress for permission to join the Councils and at Belgaum they got themselves established as the Congress-wing in the legislatures. Their career ought not to end with that advantage if only for the reason that in default of live alliance with the masses, their influence is bound to wither away. Down in the South, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar says that the immediate duty of the people is to recruit themselves as members of the Swaraj Party, but let us be clear about one point. While Swarajist orators wage Homeric battle in the Councils, with interesting if scarce episodes of triumph on the way, they feel far more gusto about it than the people outside. For, three to four months in the year, they manage to catch the spot-light; it is interesting and in the case of Bengal the personality of Mr. Das made it exhilarating. Swarajist M.L.A.'s return to tell us of great events and in the story they import the glamour of a Mount Everest expedition, but they struggle on high altitudes and the people feel slightly jaded with the even tenour of blind deadlock and look for agitations and mass-movements they can also share. They also serve who only stand and wait but it is a tedious duty. If the Swarajists wonder when the Congress will be sick of lingering drudgery, the public also have begun to enquire how the wordy duels of three months in the year could possibly satisfy their select sense of performance. Again the Swarajists seem to set much store by the drop in Congress membership to five figures. They refer to the 25 lakhs in 1921-22 and connect the drop to the spinning franchise. They have not got any more exciting programme in hand than to demonstrate their superiority to those interesting opportunists, the Independents, and to shrug their shoulders over the spinning franchise as if it were a heavy drag and an obstacle. The membership was bound to go down, but now it is quietly expanding to over 12,000. The huge membership of 1921 was due to a rousing wave of enthusiasm that followed exceptional circumstances. A clause like the spinning franchise, now magnified as the sole difficulty would not have stfled the mass tide of 1921. The four anna franchise was not the operative cause of that phenomenon, nor will its restoration reproduce parallel conditions—until we all become again fired with the consciousness of slavery. There was an inevitable drop, an onset of fatty degeneration when the Congress wasted its fervour over the Civil Disobedience Committee.

We want the Swarajists not to be lost in the sword-gleam and glamour of Council-fights. They are welcome to hold the front there, but when they investigate causes of public staguation they should be a little more self-critical and talk less of "temperamental" differences. We have noticed that when the struggle in the legislature waxes hot, Swarajist leaders denounce the sham and allude darkly to civil disobedience. The rank logic of Mr. Patel drives him to that eventuality and if they are serious they should take public agitation, including the constructive programme, at least as seriously as they take council-manoeuvres. It would incidentally renovate their original ardour and ward off gibes about conviviality radiating from Delhi. As their robust utterances are broadcasted, they should also keep their ears open to catch the gentle murmur of the vast majority of people who have not the privilege of sharing the fortunes of legislative struggle. The fact is most of them look upon the constructive programme as a secondary matter and they spend their recesses justifying themselves and representing the slackness of outside work as due to other reasons. Dante reserves the last circle of the Inferno to those who are wilfully melancholy In the constructive programme many prominent Swarajists have been wilfully slack and we would ask them not to exaggerate the spinning franchise into an excuse wherewith to screen any growth of apathy towards non-council activities. No emergent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee is needed at this stage.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The development of the political crisis in France since the fall of the Herriot Cabinet and the refusal of M. Briand to form a ministry is having interesting though unexpected sequels, not the least of which is the strong probability of the re-entry of M. Caillaux into Parliament and his accession to the most important portfolio in the new ministry only within a couple of months of his return to public life. M. Painleve, the new Premier, till recently the President of the Chamber has, it is understood, offered the Finance Ministership,—always a pivot of Governments and at present the centre of political cyclone in France,—to M. Caillaux; the invitation is an event of international significance as much because of the past career of M. Caillaux as of his financial skill and experience. For a people with sacred and pathetic memories of prolonged political martyrdoms, the story of the relentless persecution of this former French Premier acknowledged to be one of the ablest politicians and financiers of France has an irresistible appeal. During the war he was marked out as "a pro-German" which in the Allied countries infected by the panic of the war-mind meant little more than an internationalist and also as a "defeatist" which, in plain words, indicated any one who desired pacific reconciliation between enemies and emphasised the terrible cost and uncertainty of the war. After a detention of two years, he was brought to trial in 1920 and though nothing definite was proved against him, merely because of political considerations and personal hatreds, he was sentenced by the Senate acting as a High Court to three years' imprisonment, five years' banishment from Paris and the principal towns of France and ten years' loss of civil rights. The eclipse that he suffered as result of this vendetta was as long as it was undeserved. When the Bloc des Gauches with M. Herriot at its head came to power, it granted an amnesty to all political exiles and prisoners. Consequently M. Caillaux returned to Paris and signalised his re-entry into public life by speaking at a banquet held in his honour in the middle of February last where he criticised the vindictive actions of the Poincare Nationalists after the war and outlined an alternative and generous policy of his own.

The moment chosen by M. Caillaux to make his dramatic reappearance has been, as later events have shown, as opportune for himself as it may prove fortunate for France. For French finances which are in a hopeless plight need for their immediate and stable rehabilitation the services of a Frenchman who is commonly considered to be the ablest financier of France. Indeed there are many people who believe that he is a heaven-born financial genius who is alone capable of saving France from bankruptcy and complete loss of credit which face her and though this may be an exaggeration, it is not inconceivable that by his ability and courage he may extricate the French Treasury and the Banque de France from the quagmire into which they have fallen. But many obstacles will have to be overcome before he is able to execute his own plans. His selection for the Finance portfolio has already created considerable commotion even among the populace of Paris no less than among the politicians. The "Matin" says that M. Poincare has declared that "the selection of M. Caillaux would be a challenge to the Senate." Since the Senate is a reactionary body, the threat implies that the Nationalists and the Righ Parties will fight against such a choice with all their strength though secretly welcoming an opportunity of damning the Left Bloc for its alliance with Calluatism and of effecting a split within the Radical Party; moreover, such a situation may provoke a fresh conflict between the Chamber and the Senate. Nor is it at all certain if M. Caillaux's return to power will be unanimously welcomed and his policy approved by his own party; indeed it is clear that the hesitation of M. Briand to join a Cabinet that includes M. Caillaux reflects the attitude of opposition of a section of his own party. Even before the Cabinet has been formed, it is reported by Reuter that "rather serious difference of opinion" has arisen at a conference of the prospective Ministers. The difference could not have arisen on the question of capital levy for though M. Caillaux in his book "Ou va la France? Ou va l'Europe?", an essay on reconstruction written during his exile ruthlessly criticising the political and fiscal policy of France favoured some form of levy on capital, in his first speech after his return he declared himself against it. But M. Caillaux, is difficult to manage as a colleague because of his headstrong and untactful nature which has made many enemies for him. Clearly, the path of M. Painleve is not easy.

Notes of the Day.

Grossly Unfair.

The "Times of India" has made a remarkable discovery. In its issue of yesterday, while discussing the Calcutta visit of Lala Lajpatrai and Pandit Malaviya in no very complimentary terms, it brings in the name of the late Lokmanya and has the effrontery to remark that he was "an enemy of the Mahomedans." The fact is that during a long and strenuous political career the Lokmanya received the support of the more enlightened Muslims and even the re-actionary element among them could never say about him that he is the enemy of the Muslims. At the time when the Lucknow pact was being discussed the Lokmanya's attitude towards the Muslim representation in the legislature was far more generous than that of many of his Hindu friends in the U.P. But anything is good for the "Times of India" to fan the communal flame, from quoting mischievous extracts from the vernicular Press down to indulging in vituperative abuse of leaders of Indian nationalism in a manner which only shows how low it has fallen in Journalistic dignity.

Battle of Fossils.

Do people as they grow old become nervous about senile decay? The dread of creeping age must be a modern infirmity, because in the days of Melchizedek, honour belonged to the patriarchs, and youth was in no mortal hurry to supplant age. With what ingenuity do we cover the track of time and woo back the pulsations of youth! There who become grey, dye their hair into glistening black; people hide their baldness and seem to shy at the glorious emptiness of toothless smiles. The rage is for juvenation; so it is even in politics and for this digression there is an excuse. Two Bengal veterans have quarrelled and the entertaining part of the wrangle lies in the vigour with which they refute the impeachment of old age. Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy, once editor of the "Bengalee," has quarrelled with his successor Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. Mr. Roy is one of the real generators of Moderatism in Bengal. While Sir Surrendranath was a vaulting Extremist, Mr. Roy toiled night and day with all the grovelling sense of responsibility and constructiveness which distinguishes the Moderate. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal went about like a political typhoon, and if to-day he gives good advice we must realise that it comes from a man who is too old to set young people a bad example. Any way they have quarrelled heartily and the fight is something like the battle between Mrs. Grundy and Mrs. Malaprop, in which both the combatants feared the dilapidations of age. Mr. Roy like most of his countrymen is bored with Mr. Bepin Pal's effusions in the Assembly and he decided to give the supplanter of the "Bengalee" a nasty penstab. He does it this way:—

> It is well for Mr. Pal to preach homilies in these days against hate and violence, but is he not the same man who, speaking nearly a generation ago at a public meeting in Madras, said that if all the Indians spat together, they could drown all the white birds of passage in this country in that abominable filth? Who, again, gave our University, the name of Golamkhana, and in what spirit? And now to see Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal standing up for peace, good-will and co-operation etc.

Juveniles All.

Mr. Roy having thus unburdened himself, it was the turn of Mr. Pal to seize a renegade. Mr. Pal denies the authorship of the two phrases attributed to him, but in order to make the adversary squirm he opines that age must have unseated Mr. Roy's faculties. He says:—

> Babu Prithwis Ray's advancing age and naturally fading memory working upon his origin mentality must be responsible for these mis-statements. Babu Prithwis Ray may have been born, like Sukadeva in our traditions, with all the sacred was dom of the ages instilled into the very make of his being, I have not had that especial good fortune, and I envy Prithwis Babu the unsullied sanctity of his soul and the pristine purity of his motives in whatever he did in his long and distinguished public life.

Women usually fling the taunt of age and they do it so heartily because they all keep it a secret. Mr. Pal as a champion of sex-equality has often declared that women are as good as men, and therefore he would not take it amiss when we remark that in introducing the topic of old age in a testy controversy, he is no better than a woman. What is worse is that Mr. Roy is relatively young, an author among zemindars if not exactly a zemindar among authors.

Frost of Winter.

Mr. Roy delivered a counter-act on the tender subject of his youth. He puts it this way:—

> Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, is now close upon the seventy-second year of his life—an age when no one holds a person responsible for lapses of memory. I may inform Mr .Bepin Chandra Pal and all whom it may concern that inspite of my advancing years, it will yet take me fifteen summers to be as old as Mr. Pal is to-day, and to acquire the garrulity and senility of which he has made such a sorry exhibition in his letter published by you on Sunday last.—Yours, etc.,

The upshot of the controversy is that the world has learnt the respective ages of two estimable patriots and that both of them are very sad over the twilight gloom stealing upon their lives. Some people age faster than others and it is pathetic to think of the emotion that surged in the heart of the younger man as he wrote "fifteen summers"; the idea of winter they all shun and they try to push one another into the lethal chamber, Youth at the prow and Age at the helm do both fancy an exchange of places.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

M. CAILLAUX FINANCE MINISTER.

M. BRIAND: FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

COMPLETE LIST.

PARIS, April 17.

The Cabinet consists of the following:

M. Painleve, Premier and Minister of War.

M. Briand, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance.

M. Demonzie, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Schrameck, Minister of Interior.

M. Steeg, Minister of Justice.

M. Chaumet, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

M. Andre Hesse, Minister of Colonies.—Reuter.

LAST-MINUTE CHANGES.

PARIS, April 17.

Last minute changes in the Ministry were necessitated owing to M. Loucheur declining the Ministry of Commerce. M. Chaumet who was originally intended for the Ministry of Colonies filled that post, M. Andre Hesse taking the Colonies Portfolio.—Reuter.

SELECTION OF M. CAILLAUX.

A CHALLENGE TO SENATE.

PARIS, April 16.

M. Painleve's friends declares that he will abandon the task of forming a Cabinet unless he obtains the collaboration of M. Briand and M. Caillaux for Foreign and Finance portfolios, respectively. It is reported that M. Briand does not favour the inclusion of M. Caillaux in the Cabinet.—Reuter.

M. CAILLAUX ACCEPTS.

BRIAND STILL HESITATES.

PARIS, April 16.

M. Caillaux has accepted the portfolio of Finance "in principle." M. Briand is still hesitating.—Reuter.

M. CAILLAUX'S HOPE.

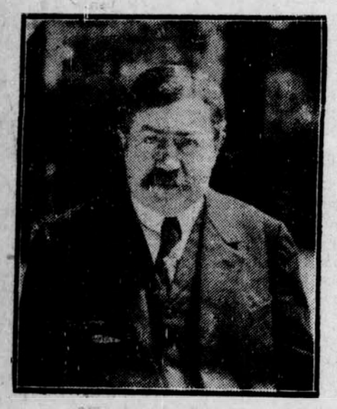
EXPLORING FINANCIAL SITUATION.

PARIS, April 16.

A meeting of the Radical Party of which M. Caillaux was formerly the leader, unanimously passed a vote of confidence in M. Caillaux after his speech in which he appealed for support to him in restoring French finances. M. Caillaux said the Treasury situation was serious, but he anticipated bringing it back to norma.

A meeting was held after two and a half hours' conference between M. Caillaux, the Governor of Banque de France and heads of the principal French banks at the Ministry of Finance when the financial situation was thoroughly explored.—Reuter.

NEW FRENCH PREMIER.



M. PAINLEVE.

PAST HISTORY RECALLED.

REVIVAL OF BITTEREST PASSIONS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 16.

The political revival of M. Caillaux threatens to revive the bitterest passions in France, as is evidenced by M. Painleve's difficulties in forming a Cabinet. M. Caillaux was a powerful Finance Minister early in 1914, but fell as the result of an outbreak of popular feeling following the acquittal of his wife on a charge of shooting the editor of the "Figaro." His imprisonment and banishment from Paris seemed to be his final eclipse, but he rose again, meteorlike, last November after the passing of the Amnesty Bill, when he was welcomed by a section of the press as a financial genius who alone was able to save France, while some prophesied his return to power within three months. M. Caillaux is opposed to a Capital Levy but has long been committed to a revision of the income-tax law. MM. Briand and Caillaux have been friends since the war while piquancy of the situation is enhanced by the fact that President Doumergue was the President of the Senate when it condemned M. Caillaux in 1919.—Reuter's Special.

OUT TO SHOOT M. CAILLAUX.

A MANIAC'S THREAT.

PARIS, April 16.

Police this morning arrested outside the Quai d'Orsay a disabled ex-soldier, apparently demented, who was brandishing a revolver declaring that he was waiting to shoot M. Caillaux.—Reuter.

NOT TO EVACUATE.

BRITAIN AND IRAQ.

SOLICITUDE FOR KURDS.

LONDON, April 17.

In connection with the rumour that the Turco-Iraq Frontier Commission has decided against Iraq and in favour of Turkey as regards the major portion of the Vilayet of Mosul the "Manchester Guardian" says the only foundation for the report appears to be the statement of the Turkish accessor to Commission, Jerad Pasha. The "Manchester Guardian's" informant foreshadows that the part of Kurdistan which is, at present, within Iraq will be awarded to Iraq provided Britain stays in Iraq long enough to enable the people of Iraq definitely to defend the Kurds should Turkey attack them. It is said that Britain does not intend to evacuate Iraq at the end of three years, but will make a fresh treaty.—Reuter.

"TANIN" SUSPENDED.

ARREST OF NOBLE KURD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.

The Council of Commissars has ordered the suspension of the Turkish edition of the newspaper "Tanin" and two members of the staff have been arrested.

Seyid Abdul Kadir, an ex-Senator and a distinguished Kurdish noblesman has bee arrested with several members of his family. Reuter.

VISITORS TO JERUSALEM.

JERUSALEM, April 17.

Sir S. Hoare and Col. Amery arrived her yesterday by air from Bagdad and are guests of Sir Herbert and Lady Samuel. Lady Hoare has arrived here from Egypt.

Emir Abdullah also arrived here to-day from Jordania and is the guest of Sir Herbert Samuel.

A reception was given in honour of the visitors.—Reuter.

PRINCE DRIVES TRAIN.

ARRIVAL AT MINNA.

MINNA (NIGERIA), April 17.

The Prince of Wales arrived here at midnight. The Prince drove the train for half an hour yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the driver, who drove King Edward when as Prince of Wales he visited West Africa en route to India.—Reuter.

PRINCE EARNS 10 PENCE.

ZARIA (NIGERIA), April 17.

The Prince of Wales arrived this morning at Zaria, which is the centre of cotton growing industry.

As a reward for the spell of piloting the train, the Prince has been presented with a *mileage sheet showing ten pence* due to him which he smilingly accepted after signing the sheet.

Forty local Europeans were presented today to the Prince of Wales.—Reuter.

PRINCE AT ILORIN.

ILORIN (Nigeria), April 16.

Owing to the fact that the local Emir, the only great chief of northern provinces, was unable to attend the ceremonies at Kano, the Prince of Wales halted at Ilorin, 170 miles north-east of Lagos, where he was enthusiastically welcomed. The station was gaily decorated. Mr. Hermon Hodge, President, had erected a post bearing the arms of the Magdalen College and the Prince's College. A quaint local touch was added by natives. A "juju" weird fierce-looking figure was affixed to the railings behind.—Reuter.

A STROLL AT JEBBA SOUTH STATION.

JEBBA (Nigeria), April 17.

While the train stopped at Jebba South, "en route" to Kano, the Prince of Wales got out and unconventionally strolled on the station clad in khaki shorts and a shirt only. There were two European ladies in this remote spot and they did not recognise the Prince. It was an amusing scene when he engaged them for five minutes in conversation though he soon put them at their ease. Jebba South is interesting as it was here that the Niger was first crossed and also because of the proximity of the great Juju mountain, where, till twenty years ago, human sacrifices were made and victims flung from the summit.—Reuter's Special.

CANADA'S WHEAT CROP.

OTTAWA, April 16.

A bulletin issued by the Statistics Bureau states that 262 million bushels of last year's wheat crop of Canada were of merchantable quality and that 121 million bushels remained in Canada on 31st March last, as compared with 202 million bushels on 31st March 1924.—Reuter's Special.

ARGENTINA'S WHEAT CROPS.

BUENOS AIRES, April 16.

It is officially estimated that the 1925 wheat crop will be 5,201 thousand tons and exportable stocks of wheat 1,845 thousand tons.—Reuter's Special.

R. 33.

ARRIVES AT PULHAM.

SUCCESSFUL BATTLE

LONDON, April 17.

Airship R33 has arrived at Pulham.—Reuter.

CREW'S DARING FEATS.

When R 33 broke adrift from Pulham, she carried off four mooring wheels each weighing half ton suspended, two forward and two at the end of cables hundred feet long. Just of lowest off, a member of the crew clamboured along the cat-walk, made a hole in the canvas and, hanging on by his legs held by another man, worked with steel-cutting chisel and hammer until the cables were cut and four wheels dropped like bombs into the set. The airship's break-away from the mooring mast under the stress of wind was due to the rotten piece of metal giving way at the concealed spot. The night emergency crew of twenty had just changed with the day crew, but the ship started off before two of the new crew had gone on board. Three engines were started up within two minutes of the ship's getting into motion. Her present crew in half the usual complement.—Reuter's Special.

"HAPPY AS SKYLARKS."

EARLIER MESSAGE.

LONDON, April 17.

An earlier message regarding R33 says: the crowds which were gathered at Pulham last night in anticipation of the return of R33 were disappointed when the news leaked out that she was not likely to reach home before lat in to-day's afternoon. The anxiety was allayed by an assurance that the radio messages received from the ship indicated that men were happy as skylarks.

A meteorological office forecast says that there is moderate to fresh north-west wind over the North Sea with visibility good. Should the increase of the velocity of wind delay her arrival till nightfall the airship will stand off till daylight.

The latest official report says that at ten in the morning R33 was thirty-seven miles from Lowestoft. Her fuel supply is sufficient, and she maintains her progress and has given satisfactory confirmation of belief regarding her ability to weather the gale. (1-15 p.m.) R33 was situated near Clemer travelling at the rate of fourtten knots per hour.—Reuter.

20 MEN ON BOARD.

AIR MINISTRY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

LONDON April 16.

It is now stated that R33 had 20 men on board and two days' supply of petrol.

(12-55 p.m.) R33 passed over Lowestoft in the direction of sea, flying erratically. It followed a fierce South-westerly gane. Its propellors were working and mooring ropes were hanging down, lashing about.. The airship proceeded in north-easterly direction right out to sea and was soon lost sight of in distance. The fishery protection gun-boat "Godetia", which was moored in the harbour at Lowestoft and the motor life-boat "Agnes Cross", immediately put out to sea at full speed in the same direction and soon disappeared in thick rain.

AIR MINISTRY'S INSTRUCTION.

(1-45 P.M.).

The Air Ministry announces that R33 having communicated by wireless with Pulham has been instructed to attempt to proceed as far as possible in the northerly course in order to be able to return to Pulham or Cardigton with the wind which by the evening will probably have veered towards the north. The latest report indicates that the airship is near Yarmouth.

3-45 P. M. Amsterdam.—The wireless station at Rotterdam located, by means of wireless, that R33 was in the vicinity of the Island of Terschelling.

COXSWAIR'S STORY.

London.—The Coxswain of the motor lifeboat which followed R33 returned to Lowestoft, and said he first notheed the airship when it dropped a white light which was the signal of distress and immediately mustered his crew to put out to sea. The airship was 10,000 feet up with broadside to the wind driving eastwards. There were frequet rain-squalls and visibility was bad. The wind, blew at sixty miles an hour, and the sea was extremely rough When 17 miles out, the gun boat overtook the life-boat which then returned. The airship then was apparently on the level keel going before the wind. The coxswain expressed the opinion that the airship's crew were contemplating landing on the Dutch coast.

POSITION AT 6-25 P.M.

The Air Ministry announces that R33 at four in the afternoon was 25 miles west-north-west of Texel light and half an hour later was 75 miles. North-west of Amsterdam still maintaining the north-easterly course. It is pointed out that there has been no breakege in the airship. A small arm of masthead broken off and dangling from the bow occasioned the report that the bow was damaged. The wind veered to the north-west in the afternoon and decreased to 25 miles in the North of England, and, therefore, R33 was instructed to maintain the present course. The airship is not expected to return to Pulham to-night.

ENGINES WORKING "O. K."

The Air Ministry announces that R33 reported by wireless that is engines were working "O. K."

10 p.m. Air Ministry has established regular contact with R33 which wirelessed at 8/25 p.m. "Will fly towards England when

(Continued on next page).

BULGARIAN OUTRAGE.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN CATHEDRAL.

140 KILLED 2000 INJURED.

SOFIA, April 17.

Many were killed or injured as the result of an explosion of a bomb in a Svetanedelia Cathedral during the funeral service for General Gheorghieff, a member of the Chamber who was recently assassinated outside his residence. None of the Ministers present was injured.—Reuter.

140 KILLED: 2000 INJURED.

MARTIAL LAW THROUGHOUT COUNTRY.

SOFIA, April 17.

140 persons were killed and 2,000 were injured, most of them slightly, as the result of the bomb explosion in the Seetanedelia Cathedral. Of the dead persons 20 were women, 10 children, 6 generals and 30 officers. General Davidoff and General Nerzoff and ex-Minister Koloncheff were also killed.

It is stated that the body of the assassin of Deputy Mileff was discovered on the spot where M. Mileff was killed bearing a paper, which stated that the execution was ordered by the Macedonian organisation man is said to have been an anarchist and a habitual murderer.

A later message says:

While there has been no further serious outbreak, the Director of Central Prison was assassinated in the street to-day.

The bomb explosion yesterday occurred at three in the afternoon. Three Cabinet members were slightly injured by the falling of plaster. The dead persons include the Prefect of the Police and several deputies. The City is in a ferment. The whole country is very much excited. The Military authorities have ordered curfew from 7-30 in the evening. Martial Law has been proclaimed throughout the country. All classes of people are most indignant at the outrage following a series of political assassinations culminating in the attack on King Boris on 15th April. The citizen volunteers are being enrolled and they are formed into patrols to maintain law and order under the direction of General Roussef and General Vulkoff, the Ministers of Interior and War respectively. The military authorities held up and searched yesterday all passengers in the trains from the city. Travel has been drastically regulated.—Reuter.

SEVERAL ARRESTED.

WORK OF INFERNAL MACHINE.

LATER.

Several arrests have been made in connection with the explosion.

The police enquiry showed that an infernal machine was concealed in part of the cathedral facing the south.

Most of the Ministers and officials escaped because they were gathered round the coffin in Chancel.

The Premier, the Minister of War and Minister of Interior were slightly injured.

The Mayor of Sofia and ex-war Minister General Naidenoff were killed.

King Boris was ovated to-day by crowds in the streets, when he visited the scene of explosion.—Reuter.

A WEMBLEY ENTHUSIAST.

DEPLORES INDIA'S ALOOFNESS.

LONDON, April 16.

Sir Charles McLeod presiding at an illustrated lecture at the Society of Arts by Lord Stevenson on the British Empire Exhibition regretted that India was not represented, but trusted that the pavilion would be made good use of. Mr. Lindsay, Government of India Trade Commissioner, expressed the opinion that the commercial results of India's participation in the Exhibition had been excellent. Indian arts and crafts were hitherto comparatively unknown, but Wembley had established a definite taste for them, and there was now a steady demand for them. Furthermore, the people concerned in industry in India learned what was needed in Europe. It was hoped that business men would now go ahead on the basis created at Wembley.—Reuter's Special.

HEAVY STORM IN BENGAL.

RANGOON, April 17.

News has been received in Rangoon that on the 13th April a heavy storm swept over Bogale Pyapon district and as a result about forty houses were partially or totally destroyed. Damage is estimated to be Rs. 10,000.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, April 16.—The Indian Iron and Steel Company's issue of £550,000 first-mortgage debentures (mentioned in yesterday's cable) closed at 11-15 this morning.—Reuter's Special.

London, April 17.—Viscountess Willingdon, who recently suffered from Pneumonia, has been ordered to go abroad for two months. Viscount and Viscountess Willingdon will leave here on 19th April for South of France.

Mr. Godfrey Charles Isaacs, Managing Director, Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, is seriously ill at his residence, Lyne Grove in Chertsey.

GREASING THE STEEL FRAME.

"TIMES" ON RECRUITMENT OF I. C. S.

"INDIA'S NEED OF ENGLISH YOUTHS."

LONDON, April 17.

The "Times" in the course of a leading article strongly appeals in support of recruitment of young Englishmen for the I.C.S., which the paper declares is the most urgent of all the questions, concerning Indian administration. It thinks that the factors, which deterred recruits in the past few years are losing much force and quotes as example the easing of financial position of the service and points out the superior material prospects of the I.C.S., compared with the other services.

The paper shows that the idea that the career of the I.C.S., has been so changed by the reforms as to be no longer congenial to Englishmen, is not borne out by the facts. The "Times" recalls that the four Indian members as well as the four British members of the Lee Commission have emphasised India's need of the Services of capable and broad-minded Englishmen. The paper says that without the latter's aid the hope of building up united and self-governing Indian nation can never be fulfilled....Reuter's Special Service.

FRACAS IN CALCUTTA.

BETWEEN POLICE AND TRAMWAYMEN

CALCUTTA, April 17.

A fracas is reported between the police and tramwaymen in Kalighat Depot. It is stated that a constable in plain dress boarded a reserved car while it was coming from Tollygunj to Kalighat. The tram conductor, it is alleged, asked the constable to get down, but the latter refused. Hot words were exchanged and as the car was passing Tollygunj Police Outpost the constable, it is alleged, shouted for help. About ten constables in plain dress followed the car and when it halted at Kalighat terminus there was fight between the police and tramwaymen. It is stated eight of the tramwaymen received injuries, two seriously, beside a few passengers.—A. P.

BURGLARIES IN CALCUTTA.

ANGLO INDIAN ARRSTED.

CALCUTTA, April 17.

In the early hours this morning, the police arrested an Anglo-Indian who was, it is alleged, making his escape in a gharry after committing burglary in a European house in Park Street. The man, it is stated, made a confession which led to the arrest of three more Anglo-Indians. From the statements made by the arrested men, it appears, that they belonged to a gang, who were responsible for the large number of thefts recently committed in a number of houses in European quarters in Calcutta.—A. P.

MYSORE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

DEMAND FOR NON-OFFICIAL MEMBER

BANGALORE, April 17.

In the Mysore Legislative Council to-day a resolution for the appointment of a non-official member to the Executive Council was carried by 16 votes against 9. The official members refrained from voting.—A. P.

RENDITION OF BERAR.

MADRAS MUSLIMS' REQUEST TO VICEROY.

The following is the copy of a telegram to which the Secretary, Anjumani-u-Islamiah, has sent to His Excellency the Viceroy on the eve of his departure on behalf of the Mussalmans of Madras.

"Madras Presidency Mussalmans wish Your Excellency to use influence at home for the restoration of Berar to its rightful owner, the Nizam, the faithful ally of the British Government who stood by them in their hour of struggle for existence in India. This will demonstrate honesty of purpose and sense of equity of the British Government and will win over the hearts of the Muslim world, which is calculated to strengthen the Empire."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Karachi, April 16.—Two French warships 'Marne' and "Cassiopee" arrived in Karachi Harbour at 4/45 this evening and were greeted with a salute of 17 guns. They are expected to remain in Karachi about a week. A. P.

Karachi, April 16.—Considerable damage was caused by fire in the small hours of this morning in the premises of the Karachi Electric Stores. The fire was soon brought under control, but not before considerable damage was done. The property is insured.—A. P.

Madras, April 16.—Small-pox still continues in the city of Madras though it is not as virulent. Symptoms appear to be severer than chicken pox but comparatively milder than the usual type of small-pox.—A.P.

Moulmein, April 16.—Owing to the outbreak of plague the Port has been declared infected.—A. P.

N. W. RY. STRIKE

INFECTION SPREADING.

KARACHI MEN DOWN TOOLS.

KARACHI, April 17.

The men of the Carriage and Locomotive workshops of the North-Western Railway at Karachi came out on strike at noon to-day.—A. P.

SITUATION ON FRIDAY.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

LAHORE, April 17.

The strike on the North-Western Railway continues and men who left work at Rawalpindi, Kundian, Khanewal, Lalamusa and Lahore are still holding out. The Secretary, Karachi Railway Union, sent a notice by wire on the 16th April to the Agent, the North-Western Railway, intimating him that the Karachi Loco Carriage Shop, and running shed will down their tools on the 17th April after 12 noon.

An official communique issued by the North-Western Railway Headquarters Office late at night yesterday states that at Lahore a large number of workshop men absented themselves after the midday meal hour, but as already reported 6,600 remained at duty. With very few exceptions all other railway staff in Lahore have remained loyal and no dislocation of train service has resulted. The position outside Lahore has improved and recruiting is proceeding satisfactorily.—A. P.

SITUATION BETTER ?

LAHORE, April 17.

A communique issued to-day by the Agent, N.-W. Railway, Lahore, states:—

At Lahore there were considerably over 7,000 men in the workshops to-day. The position is, therefore, better than yesterday. The numbers of absentees from the engine shed etc., are insignificant. The position outside Lahore is unchanged. All the train services are unaffected and fully maintained.—A. P.

BOY MESSENGERS' STRIKE.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO'S. "ULTIMATUM."

LONDON, April 16.

The Eastern Telegraph Company announce that its messengers were informed yesterday that if they did not return to duty they might regard themselves as dismissed. As many were still absent to-day fresh boys were enrolled. Meanwhile messages are being delivered very expeditiously. The company add: "The majority of messengers who have thus deserted were engaged on 20 shillings per week, rising to 31 shillings per week in the fourth year after which many would be absorbed in inside work or secured employment elsewhere."—Reuter's Special.

RLY. SERVICE IN CALCUTTA.

ENQUIRY INTO EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS.

SIMLA, April 17.

The Railway Board have appointed Mr. F. C. Legge, C.B.E., who for some years has filled the appointment of Director of Wagon Interchange and was recently a member of the Indian Coal Committee, to make a general enquiry into the adequacy of the existing railway arrangements of the three important railways entering Calcutta and to submit his recommendations for co-ordinated plans of improvement to meet, in the most economical way, the present and future needs of the public and trade. The enquiry will also cover an investigation into the possibility of bringing the suburban passenger traffic to the centre of Calcutta and into the advantages of electrification of the suburban lines. This enquiry will be taken up at once. This is one of the various schemes which have been under the consideration of individual railway administrations. This enquiry is, in fact, necessary for co-ordinating the various railway schemes, which have been under consideration.—A. P.

SAFETY FLYING TEST SEQUEL

REDUCTION IN INSURANCE RATES.

Following the slotted wing safety device demonstration at Croydon yesterday, the Handley-Page Company have been notified that insurance rates will be reduced by 33 1-3 per cent. in case of the machines so fitted.—Reuter's Special.

GANG OF DACOITS ROUNDED UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, April 17.

A successful capture of 16 alleged dacoits in the village of Thaung is reported from Larkana District. The Deputy Superintendents of Police accompanied by armed horsemen surrounded the village at dead of night and thus surprised the gang.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION.

A REVIEW.

(By L. B. BHOPATKAR, M.L.C.)

V.

I have already given the readers a tolerably fair idea of the present financial position of the Bombay Government. In this article, the last of the series, I propose to show how the Finance Member juggled with figures at the time of introducing the Budget, and with a clever sleight of hand attempted to convey the impression that the expenditure incurred over the transferred subjects during the last six years had far outpaced the expenditure on the reserved departments. He was kind enough to distribute copies of his speech to the members of the Council. He published as an appendix to the said speech the following two tables, which it behoves every student of the Budget to carefully note and analyse.

CAPITAL AND REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

1919/20 as basis. (in thousands.)

Year	Developt D ptts.	Law, Order, and Gl. Depts.
1919-20	4,99.32	5,78,41
1921-22	10,45,01	7,32.48
1922-23	9,76,90	6,92,78
1923-24	10,26,50	6,93.48
1924-25	13.91,77	7.42,84

And taking the expenditure for 1919-20 as the basis and 100 as its index number, he gave the following table with a view to show the rise in expenditure over the respective Departments:—

Year	Index Nos. Development Deppts.	Law order and Gl. Depths.
1919-20	100	100
1921-22	209	125
1922-23	196	119
1923-24	206	120
1924-25	279	128

After giving these tables, he also gave his own classification of the various Departments as follows:—

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Forest, Irrigation, Interest, Sinking Fund Scientific Departments, Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Industries, Civil Works, Famine Relief, and Bombay Development Department.

LAW, ORDER AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Land Revenue, Excise, Stamp, Registration, Interest, General Administration, Administration of Justice, Jails, Police, Ports and Pilotage, and Civil Works.

And at the end, he made the following note:—

"Miscellaneous Departments, Superannuation, Stationery and Printing and Miscellaneous have been omitted, as it is not possible to apportion the expenditure between the two groups."

A Sleight of Hand.

I am pretty sure that on a careful perusal of the appendix reproduced above, every impartial observer will unhesitatingly say that it was nothing short of a clever manipulation of figures on the part of the Finance Member in order to trip the unwary into his meshes. In the first place, the classification of the departments into Development and Law, Order and General Departments was not only inaccurate, but it was also unscientific; nor was it based upon the well-known division of departments into reserved and transferred. To denominate the Excise Department as either the Law or Order Department, and to include the Bombay Development Department in the class of Development Departments was a sad travesty of any intelligible classification of departments. Can it not be more justifiably said that the Excise Department is the very negation of all Law and Order? No other department is so much responsible for the violation of Law and Order as this department, and yet the Finance Member did not scruple to classify it under the Law, Order and General Departments. Similarly the Bombay Development Department can be more fittingly styled as the Bombay Depletion Department. It is a Department which has already drained off a large portion of the revenue of the Presidency, and which is sure to drain it off in future, God only knows, to what extent? It will certainly be a golden day in the history of this Presidency, when its finances will be relieved of the dead-weight of this department and Sukkur Barrage. Secondly to take the capital and revenue expenditure as the basis of comparison meant an unfair attempt to throw the non-official members of their guard. Thirdly, the exclusion of the superannuation charges, stationery and printing and so on, over which lakhs upon lakhs are spent each year, from the aforesaid tables was sufficient to vitiate them in their very inception. If it was not possible for the Finance Member to apportion the expenditure in respect of these departments, the better course for him was not to bother himself at all about arbitrarily classifying only some of the departments and drawing faulty conclusions therefrom. To pick up only some departments arbitrarily to classify them into Development and Law, Order and General Departments irrespective of their being reserved or transferred, to pool together both the capital and revenue expenditure incurred on them, and therefrom to show that while the expenditure on the Development Departments had, during the last six years, increased from 100 to 279, that on the Law, Order and General Departments had increased from 100 to 128 only, might deceive the gullible, but certainly not those who have only a nodding acquaintance with the actualities of the situation. In a word, the appendix was a clever sleight of hand attempted by the Finance Member in order to win the support of the so-called ministerial parties to his money-bills.

Different Kinds of Allowances.

In a previous article, I have referred to the various allowances which the Government Servants are entitled to claim. The following is a fairly complete list of the 50 different kinds of allowances provided for in this year's Budget:—

(1) Additional Allowance.
(2) Archaeological Allowance.
(3) Bad Climate Allowance.
(4) Baluchisthan Allowance.
(5) Barrage Allowance.
(6) Board Allowance.
(7) Boat Allowance.
(8) Camel Allowance.
(9) Checking Allowance.
(10) Clothing Allowance.
(11) Compensatory Allowance.
(12) Concessional Personal Allowance.
(13) Contract Establishment Allowance.
(14) Conveyance Allowance.
(15) Cycle Allowance.
(16) Dearness Allowance.
(17) Deputation Allowance.
(18) Dispensary Allowance.
(19) District Local Board Allowance.
(20) Duty Allowance.
(21) Exchange Compensation Allowance.
(22) Grain Compensation Allowance.
(23) Hill Allowance.
(24) Hill Journey Charges Allowance.
(25) House Rent Allowance.
(26) Hunting Money Allowance.
(27) Horse Allowance.
(28) Jail Allowance.
(29) Jailor's Allowance.
(30) Literary Allowance.
(31) Local Allowance.
(32) Mewas Allowance.
(33) Overtime Allowance.
(34) Plague Allowance.
(35) Presidency Allowance.
(36) Presidency House-Rent Allowance.
(37) Provisional Allowance.
(38) Pagi Allowance.
(39) Sind Allowance.
(40) Staff Allowance.
(41) Sub-Divisional Allowance.
(42) Short-hand Allowance.
(43) Special Pay Allowance.
(44) Superintendent's Allowance.
(45) Typing Allowance.
(46) Tree-tapping Fees Allowance.
(47) Traffic Duty Allowance.
(48) Travelling Allowance.
(49) Uniform Allowance.
(50) X-Ray Allowance.

I leave it to the readers themselves to draw their own conclusions from the above list. These fifty allowances indeed constitute a very convenient conduitpipe for carrying the much needed money of the starving millions into the pockets of the already over-fed All-India services. It is said by those who are in the know that these services get on an average every month in the form of allowances a sum equal to half their monthly pay.

MY POSITION.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

It was for the first time and in Bombay that I heard, the other day, some complaint about my not having called a meeting of the A.I.C.C. A press reporter came to me and tackled me on the question to which he seemed to attach the highest importance. I could not understand his agitation for some minutes for I was innocent of any newspaper controversy on the subject. My incessant travelling has practically cut me off from the newspaper world. It was only when Mr. Shastri told me in Madras, some days after the event, that I knew Sir Abdur Rahim was superseded. I do not regret this gross ignorance of mine on current events. I know that I am apparently useless for making any impression on such events. I can show no immediate remedy for such ills as the supersession of Sir Abdur Rahim. My ignorance of current events, therefore, does not matter much. I must apply myself to preparing efficient non-violent self-sacrificing workers with a living faith in hand-spinning and Khaddar, Hindu-Muslim Unity and, if they are Hindus, in removal of untouchability also. For the current year at any rate, this is the national programme and no other.

I do not need to worry about the purely 'political' programme which the Congress has entrusted to the Swarajists who are an integral part of it. As a time economist I would be foolish if I bothered my head about things which with my eyes open and full trust I have handed over to a body of men who are at least as capable as myself, if not much more, in the domain which they have specially selected for themselves. It is enough for me to watch from a distance with admiration the valiant effort of Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Assembly, the brilliance of Deshbandhu who at the cost of his health pitted himself against an all-powerful Government and came out victorious each time the Government gave him battle, or the marvellous cohesion of the Swarajists in the Central Provinces, or the courteous and almost unperceived encroachments of Mr. Jaykar. I would not insult these great workers by my officious and indifferent attention. I help them by my prayers for their success and by ceaseless effort to prepare the nation from within in the only manner I know.

NO DIVISION.

I know of no division in the Congress ranks. I shall be party to no division. The Working Committee has a majority which does not wholly share my views. It is there to keep me straight. I shall never do a single thing during the year which my precious colleagues do not endorse. I am in correspondence with them as to the advisability of holding a meeting of the Working Commtitee. I am anxious not to take their time unnecessarily. Similar considerations guide me in not worrying the A.I.C.C., It is a body which has to be summoned only for giving new directions or framing new programmes. There are no new directions to be given, no new programme to be settled. It is no light thing to bring from long distances nearly four hundred men, the majority of whom are poor and all of whom are, or should be busy. I have, therefore, purposely refrained from convening the A.I.C.C. But if there is a large body of members who wish to have a meeting called, and if they would name the purpose, I would have it summoned without avoidable delay.

What is most necessary, however, is for Provinces to organise themselves. Their committees may meet frequently. We have practical provincial autonomy in the Congress. Let each Province honestly and industriously work the franchise. There seems to be a disposition to regard its failure as a foregone conclusion. Let me inform the pessimists and alarmists that the spinning movement is gaining, not losing, ground. There are workers all over India who are working at it silently, surely and effectively. The production and quality of Khaddar have considerably improved. Many interesting experiments are being made to make Khaddar cheaper and more durable. Tiruppur perhaps heads the list. But Tiruppur is only a simple of what is going on. The Gujarat experiment has only just begun. It has in it immense potentialities. It is an attempt to reduce the price of Khaddar from nine annas to three annas per yard and at the same time to improve its quality. The indirect effect of the franchise has been already great. The direct effect depends upon the capacity and integrity of those who are working it. My advice to them is:

1. Canvass only for those who would spin themselves, but take in all who would bring their own yarn.
2. But be detached even regarding self-spinners. You must not pamper them. The franchise is a privilege. Those only are to be valued who will value the privilege and work to retain it.
3. Do not be disappointed if you have only a few members so long as they are true members.
4. Do not take money for yarn to convert it into yarn. Throw the burden of supplying the yarn on those who want to become members. You may open yarn depots for the sake of those who may want yarn. Let the Provincial Khaddar Boards undertake the supply of yarn.

MY POSITION.

Let me make my position clear. I am wedded to the three-fold programme. I cannot tease Hindu-Muslim Unity into life. It therefore requires no outward activity from me. As a Hindu I shall serve as many Musalmans as will let me serve them. I shall advise those who seek my advice. For the rest, I cease to worry about what I cannot mend. But I have a living faith in unity coming. It must come even if it has to do so after a few pitched battles. If there are men who will fight, nobody on earth can prevent them.

Untouchability is doomed. It may take time. But the progress made is truly marvellous. It is more still in the thought world. But in action too one notices the effect everywhere. It was a glorious sight, the other day, to see in Mungrol not one of the ladies raising her hand against untouchables sitting side by side with them. And when they were actually brought in none of these brave women moved. It is not a solitary instance. But I know that there is a dark side to the picture. Hindus must unremittingly toil away at the reform. The larger the number of workers the more substantial the result.

But the most encouraging results are to be seen in spinning. It is spreading to the villages. I make bold to say that it is the most effective method of village reconstruction. There are thousands of women hungering to spin, because they want a few coppers to find them food. There are no doubt villages where the villagers do not need any supplementary income. I would not touch them for the time beng. Just as I would not pamper self-spinners for the franchise, so would I not pamper spinners for money. They must spin if they need, not otherwise. The greatest difficulty in the way of workers is to induce men and women to spin or to do any other work even though they need some work. They either live on charity or are content to starve to death. There are millions in India who have lost all interest in life. We can only touch them by ourselves spinning. I am interested in producing the spinning atmosphere. When many people do a particular thing, it produces a subtle unperceivable effect which pervades the surroundings and which proves infectious. I want that atmosphere so that the idle hands I have described will be irresistibly drawn to the wheel. They will be so drawn when they see people spinning who do not need to. Hence the franchise.

NO HOLD BY MECHANICAL MEANS.

But if the congress workers do not wish to take part in the work, let them revise the programme next year. I shall resolutely refrain from any fight next year either. I shall swear by the franchise even if only a few spin to become members. But I have no desire to retain my hold on the Congress by mechanical means. I simply state my limitations. I cannot work at the reforms without any power behind. That power can only come by organising the people either for violence or non-violence. I can only try to organise them for non-violence or fail. There is no indication of failure yet. There is every hope of success. Organisation for non-violence means giving villagers remunerative work to do and inducing them to give up some of their bad habits and to bring into being consciousness of one nationality by making untouchables proud of their Hinduism and bringing Hindus, Musalmans and others to believe in and to work for the common cause with a full heart. I have no aptitude for any other work along political lines till the three things are done. I am as keen as the tallest among us to establish Swaraj at the earliest moment I am as impatient of wrong as the most ardent patriot. But I recognise the nation's limitations. I must work according to my lights to remove those limitations. It may be a long and dreary route but I know that it will be found to be the shortest. But all need not think alike, do not think alike. If there is an over-whelming body of opinion in the country, that requires a change of methods and change of the franchise even during the current year, they can have it if they can ensure a full house of the A. I. C. C. and secure an overwhelming majority. Though it may be a straining of the Congress constitution I will not stand in the way of a vast majority of the members of the A. I. C. C. altering even the constitution. The A. I. C. C. can take such a drastic step if its urgency can be demonstrated and an overwhelming majority demand it. But if there is nothing to warrant such a change then it behoves every one of us to rivet our attention to the franchise without interfering with the Swarajist part of the Congress activity in any shape or form. Half an hour to be honestly given by every Congressman to the wheel and whole time to its organising by those who have an aptitude for it, is not an exorbitant demand for the national cause.—"Young India."

R. 33.

(Continued from previous page.)

wind moderates." At 8/45 it again said it was "attempting to return."

Amsterdam.—R33 is signalling every quarter of an hour enabling Wallhaven, Croydon and Pulham aerodromes to locate its position. Apparently there is no professional wireless operator on board. Wireless bearings show that the airship is moving against gale and that therefore engines are still working.

NOSE CRUSHED IN.

A wireless message has been picked up from the Japanese steamer "Amzon Maru" which states that R 33 is driving towards Egmond near Alkmaar. Its nose has been crushed in, and the airship requires assistance.

R 33 was sighted here at seven in the evening over the fortress Yenden flying high in the north-easterly direction.

The entire staff of the Dokody and Seesterberg Aerodromes were mobilised to assist the landing, if necessary, but R 33 changed her direction to the South. Engines were apparently working well.—Reuter.

NOT TO LAND AT ROTTERDAM.

LONDON, April 16, (11-50 p.m.)

The Air Ministry announce that R33 reported at 9-37 p.m. that it had crossed the Dutch coast, and was proceeding west-north-west at 5 to 10 knots per hour. The Admiralty instructed the "Godetia" to accompany her on her homeward journey across the North Sea. The gale which reached 100 miles per hour in some places earlier in the day has now subsided considerably. The Air Ministry, as a precautionary measure have arranged with the Continental aerodromes in the event of a forced landing, but point out the risks of landing abroad in an unfavourable weather. R33 wirelessed at 10-03 that it did not intend to land at Rotterdam.—Reuter.

BATTLE TO REACH PULHAM.

LONDON, April 17.

After an unexpected trip across the North Sea, lashed by the fury of gale, R33 which is filled with inflammable gas, with 20 of a complete crew of 28 on board, commanded by the First Officer, Flight-Lieutenant Booth, and including Corporal Potter, the survivor of R38 disaster, is gallantly battling at midnight to reach Pulham.

The aerodrome at Pulham is illuminated for landing. A crew of 300 is prepared for an all-night vigil. Flight-Lieutenant Booth was evidently determined not to descend on the Continent though precautionary arrangements were made in Holland, France and Germany.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 17, (1-50 a.m.)

The Air Ministry announces that R33 wirelessed to "Godetia" at 11-5 p.m.: "My position is 14 miles 255 degrees (compass bearing) from Ymudden. Making a little headway. Please close and show searchlight."

Another message wirelessed a few minutes later to Pulham reported that the wind movement had confined progress and asked for a forecast.

AMSTERDAM, April 17 (1-50 a.m.)

R33 has wirelessed to the Waalhaven Aerodrome that she has enough petrol to last her 24 hours. The nose of the airship has been heavily damaged. She does not consider that a forced landing in Holland will be necessary, not at any rate, before dawn. She hopes to reach Calais on Friday morning.—Reuter.

SITES FOR PETROL TANKS.

TO BE PUT TO PUBLIC AUCTION.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Friday Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding.

Mr. Arbuthnot said they had heard with great regret of the sudden death of Mr. Moulvi, who had served the Municipal Corporation for nearly a quarter of a century and his appointment four months ago to the position of Deputy Municipal Commissioner was an indication of the high opinion which this Corporation held in regard to his worth. The Standing Committee knew him best as the Municipal Secretary and they held his work in high appreciation. He served this Committee with great ability and his knowledge of the Municipal Act was always of very great assistance to it.

Mr. Arbuthnot moved a resolution recording the letter of the Commissioner and placed on record their deep regret and the sense of enormous loss sustained by the Committee. He said it was impossible not to like Mr. Moulvi, who had a very amiable disposition.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy seconded. After Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and others had spoken the resolution was passed all standing.

SUPPLY OF PETROL.

The Committee considered the proposal of the Commissioner for the installation of underground tanks and pumps at certain sites for the different wards of the city for the supply of petrol to the public.

Mr. H. A. Lalji moved that all these sites should be put to auction on the ground that there was an agreement between the petroleum Companies and the Motor Trade Association, most of whose members were Europeans, and the society of Indian Motors Traders were left out of consideration altogether.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment that instead of five years the contract should be given for three years to the petroleum Companies.

The Commissioner said the petrol companies were all Indian and they were not an all going to profiteer, and they would not make a single pic out of these sites.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban moved that all these sites should be put to public auction for a period of three years.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconded, and said there was a agreement between the Commissioner, the Petrol Companies and the Motor Trade Association and the arrangements were already settled, and the Committee has only to record the agreement. They should not depart from their ordinary methods, and they should put these sites by public auction, as the Motor Trade Association had already decided that the sites should be let only to the members of the M. T. Association to which the petrol companies had agreed.

The Commissioner said he was agreeable to Mr. Marzban's proposition if they would have a reserve price of Rs. 600 per site.

Mr. Marzaban's proposition was then agreed to.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Britain with a breach of contract. As I have said, he had too much to do at the time and therefore missed these highly important and even startling paragraphs, where the charge of breach of faith, and also of collusion, is put with undiplomatic bluntness and never afterwards withdrawn. If the affair had been one of territory, instead of being one of humanity, such sentences as these spoken in public, in front of other nations assembled, might have led to a breaking off of all diplomatic relations such as would lead to war.

Q.—Do you regard them as serious as that?

A.—Yes. Look how Lord Robert Cecil goes on. I have only read half. He immediately goes on to say: "I have tried to imagine what such a charge of breach of faith would look like if it were between private individuals. Suppose somebody came to me and said "we had a contract to accomplish and you entered into certain obligations. We negotiated for that, and now we want to enter into a further contract and I said: "Well your contract may have merit but I do not think it will succeed and I suggest an alternative method," and thereupon the negotiater says: "Oh, that is because you have always ignored your obligations under the previous contract, and you are now anxious to evade them by a new contract which is entirely of an illusory kind, and the reason you are anxious to do it is some pecuniary consideration of a not very respectable character." I may be unduly sensitive, but if an individual negotiating with me in a private matter were to use language of that kind "I should take up my hat and leave the room and decline to have anything further to do with the negotiation." Now what I want you to realise is, that this is extraordinarily strong language from a man like Lord Robert Cecil, who was at that very time doing everything he possibly could to please and win over America. Words such as those I have underlined, if spoken about any matter, that was political instead of humanitarian, might have been the first step to war.

Q.—How does the matter stand now?

A.—As far as I can see the matter cannot possibly end there. The Government of India, if it wants to clear its reputations, must offer immediately an open Enquiry, or else (as far as its honour and reputation are concerned) go 'bankrupt.'

TRUTH ABOUT OPIUM.

SIR. B. BLACKETT'S IGNORANCE.

MR. ANDREWS HITS BACK.

Bombay, April 18.

In the Opium Debate of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member, challenged certain statements which were made by Mr. C. F. Andrews with regard to the Opium Conference at Geneva. A representative of the "Free Press" sought an opportunity of approaching Mr. Andrews with a view to find out what answer he had got to give to Sir Basil Blackett. The interview was as follows:—

Q.—Did you notice, Mr. Andrews, that Sir Basil Blackett definitely challenged your assertion, that the American Deputation to Geneva had left the Conference in disgust because they felt that the British Government, acting on behalf of India, had not carried out the contract about Opium, which was signed at the Hague, in 1913 and thus appeared to be shifting responsibility?

A.—I have only just received a full copy of the proceedings, and I see that Sir Basil Blackett answered in reply to a question about my statement: "If that is stated, it is not correct." I assume that he meant to say that the American Deputation did "not" leave the Conference in disgust because of the attitude of the British Government acting on behalf of India. If that is his own meaning, I would say in his own words 'it is not correct.'

Q.—Did you notice how Pundit M. Malaviya still pressed him as to whether he admitted the correctness of the statement you had also made in your Memorandum, namely, that it was the action taken by the Government of India in conjunction with Great Britain which led President Coolidge to recall the American Deputation?

A.—Yes, I noticed how Sir Basil Blackett denied this outright, without giving any reason, and this amazed me, until I thought the matter out. Then I understand that in so careful and accurate a speaker as the Finance Member, this could only show one thing. It proved to me that he could never really have studied the Geneva Proceedings.

This is not at all surprising, owing to their length and tediousness and also to the fact that the Geneva papers only reached Delhi at the last moment just before the Opium Debate began and Sir Basil Blackett at that time had every subject in the Budget to attend to. If he *had* read the whole proceedings he could never have made such a statement. For the whole Conference towards the end became a kind of duel between Lord Robert Cecil, the British representative, and the Hon. Stephen Porter, representing America. The vital subject was India. What is strange to me, however, is that Sir Basil Blackett hardly seems to realise at all that 'India' has been blocking the way to the acceptance of the American proposals from the very first. It is not too much to say, that 'India' "alone," has stood in the way of a settlement for more than 3 years. This is a fact so well-known, that no one who had been fully in touch with Geneva all along could doubt it. To Sir Basil Blackett, so it would appear, the subject is comparatively a new one. But it has a very long and intricate history behind it and the controversy between America and 'India' is of long standing.

Q.—What evidence have you for yourt statement that America charged Great Britain and India with not carrying out the contract made at the Hague convention?

A.—I had better give the exact words. The Hon. Stephen Porter said as follows:—"The United States have the unquestioned right to insist that the nations which have not taken steps 'for the effective and progressive suppression of the traffic in prepared opium' in accordance with the Hague convention should do so, and that such nations do not by supplemented agreements among themselves weaken them the Hague convention in such a manner as to release themselves from the fulfilment of obligations." And again, "we are merely asking that a solemn compact made at the Hague, many years ago, should be fulfilled: those who entered upon that compact did so with full knowledge of the responsibilities involved."

Q.—How did Lord Robert Cecil reply to this charge of a breach of treaty?

A.—He said: "The charge made by the American delegate is this, that the pledged word of the British Government has been treated as a 'scrap of paper' by Great Britain. As a member of a self-respecting country, I cannot let charges of that sort be made without repudiating them. And the charge goes on to say that this disregard of our obligation and proposed evasion is due to financial considerations of a sordid character. Such a charge can only be regarded as very wounding indeed."

Q.—It is quite clear from Lord Cecil's words, that the Hon. Stephen Porter accused Great Britain and 'India' with a breach of contract. It is difficult to understand how Sir Basil Blackett overlooked them.

A.—He could not possibly have read them. If he had, he would not have denied that America had charged India and Great

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

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1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i e, As. 5.
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In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has transformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

Communications to be addressed to—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED,
Pir Gilanian, St. 13 LAHORE.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—There was a most healthy discussion regarding the Budget of the Bandra Municipality for 1925-1926. Repeatedly it was pointed out by most of the speakers that the budget did not give out the true estimate and that the figures were not properly adjusted at all. However the Chairman of the Managing Committee informed the members that the financial position of the municipality was sound and was much more improved than was the case last year and the budget was correctly balanced. The explanation is not at all satisfactory when the fact is known that Rs. 21,000 or so, the amount which was ear-marked, and which was a contribution, etc. towards the Provident Fund of the staff of the Municipality, instead of being deposited in safe custody, has been utilised for the Municipal Administration. Besides, there is a notice already received by the Municipality from the Bombay Municipality for the payment of the water Bill of Rs. 30,000 which is already overdue and in this notice the Bombay Municipality has already threatened the Bandra Municipality either to take legal steps or to write to the Government in this matter. Besides, there is a Bill of about Rs. 13,000 due to a grain merchant, who has already petitioned to the chairman of the Sanitary Committee for payment of the same. In spite of all these facts, the chairman of the Managing Committee wants to maintain that the position of the municipality is sound.—Yours, etc.,

RATEPAYER.

NOT WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—From a notice placed on the wall of a building it appears that a country liquor shop is intended to be opened in that building on the Ripon Road, opposite the Bradbury Mills and between the Hindustan Mills and India Mills, as much as to say, in the heart of a mill area. Just about 300 yards away at Jacob's Circle there are nearly four country liquor shops,—and further, towards the other direction on the same road at the entrance of Moreland Road and about 300 yards away there is still another country liquor shop. But the chief feature of the new one is that it threatens to be just at the nose of the mill-hands while attending and leaving the mills. Sir, I was under the impression that Government had established a definite policy towards reducing the liquor nuisance—but from the present case, I am forced to conclude that very little is done by Government in practice. I have been reading a lot of literature on the Abkari question, both from the platform (in the Legislative Council) and the Press, but all that compared with the facts amounts to nothing.

There are no grounds whatsoever to have another country liquor shop in a locality where there are so many of them, just a few yards away. The present shop as notified if established will surely establish a reverse policy—that is to say: If the mill-hands are determined to go home straight, avoiding the way of liquor, this new shop will hold the smell to their nose, and make their mouths water, just as they get in and out of the mills. Sir, if this reverse policy followed it will no doubt considerably swell the Abkari revenue but will also establish a liquor shop at the gate of every mill throughout India.

I have been hearing from many a person that the Government, far from granting new licenses for liquor shops, were resolute in not allowing renewals. But in the present case if the license is a new one, then the professed policy that the renewals would not be granted is merely a fiction,—Yours, etc.,

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Bombay, April 15.

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MEWAR LETTER

MR. PATHIK'S CASE.

RELATIONS BETWEEN MAHARANA & YUVRAJ.

(From Our Correspondent).

UDAIPUR April 14.

Re longest political trial was concluded on February 11 when the Special Tribunal delivered judgment in all the four cases instituted by the Mewar Government against Mr. B. S. Pathik, President of the Rajasthan Sevasangha, Ajmer. The Tribunal acquitted Mr. Pathik of the charges of promoting sedition and of abetment thereof, disbelieving the evidence of Mr. Nawabali, Assistant Superintendent of Criminal Tribes, Jahazpur District, who was the principal prosecution witness in the first case. On the charge of disobedience of orders prohibiting Mr. Pathik's entry into Mewar, the Tribunal has also acquitted him but has thought fit to recommend to the State to secure a promise from Mr. Pathik to see that no unlawful actions occur again in the areas under his influence. On the fourth charge of being in possession of books and newspapers proscribed by the Mewar Durbar Mr. Pathik was awarded the maximum sentence of a year's imprisonment and a fine of Rupees 1000—. The term of imprisonment was counted in the seventeen months of custody already undergone and for default of fine Mr. Pathik is undergoing a term of three months' simple imprisonment. An appeal was lodged by him in the Mahadraj Sabha (Mewar High Court) on the 26th March against the imposition of restrictions in the third case and the sentence in the fourth. The appeal has been admitted and will be heard by the full bench to-day, continuing day to day. Mr. Pathik will conduct his own case.

An equally important case has been decided by the Mahadraj Sabha in the last week. One Rampratap, a young trader of Chittorgarh, was charged with opium smuggling in November 1923. The case was entrusted to the Girai or itinerant secret police, notorious for their barbarous and torturous methods of investigation. In the same month, while yet in police custody Rampratap died. His father lodged a complaint in the Mahakmakhas alleging that the deceased was murdered by the investigating police authorities and dropped into a well. The Mahakmakhas sanctioned a Magisterial enquiry at the hands of the special Tribunal appointed to try Mr. Pathik. Two of the judges recommended that the papers be filed while Babu Dalchand Agarwala, M.A., LLB, the shining light of Mewar judiciary, recommended that five persons be prosecuted for causing death by grievous hurt. The recommendations were referred to the Mahadraj Sabha who accepted the findings of Babu Dalchand and tried the case themselves. The Sabha has found four accused guilty and sentenced them to terms of rigorous imprisonment varying from nine months to three years. One of the convicts is the Assistant Superintendent of Girai. The fifth accused, the prosecution pleader in the opium smuggling case, was given the benefit of doubt. This case is considered very important in view of the difficulties in obtaining justice against official offenders. The success of the prosecution is due to the untiring labours of Mr. Phoolchand Agarwala, a leading member of the Udaipur Bar who conducted the case in its higher stages almost disinterestedly.

TOWARDS RAPPROCHEMENT

The relations between the Maharana Sahib and Yuvraj, though easier, still constitute the key to the political situation of Mewar. The Government of India demanded the abdication of the old Prince in the notorious letter of the 17th July 1921 for such novel reasons as "the concentration by His Highness of the whole of the administrative arrangements in his own hands." The injustice of the demand was, however, admitted by that Government who diluted it by agreeing to a Delegation Deed. According to this document, the Maharana Sahib while retaining the ultimate control of administrative affairs, the reserve treasury and matters relating to Jagir areas, agreed (or rather was made to agree) to delegate important judicial and administrative powers to the heir-apparent. This arrangement from the very nature of it could not work harmoniously as it was bound to set up conflicting ambitions. And if motives are to be judged by the natural consequences of acts, the experience of four years shows that the arrangement was not conceived in a benevolent spirit. Relations began to be strained immediately and intriguers on both sides widened the gulf between the father and the son from day to day culminating in avoidance of each other's sight. Influences, however, to effect a compromise were also soon at work and the ice was broken by Sir Prabhashankar Pattani who visited Udaipur in September last and put forth a practical proposal conceived in a purely Indian spirit. He suggested that the son, despite his feeling of innocence should fall at the father's feet, surrender all rights and take up only those willingly dedicated by the latter while the father in his turn should forgive the faults, if any, of the son and hug him to the bosom. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani's suggestion was not accepted but he succeeded in setting the ball of reconciliation rolling. Then followed the visits of the Maharana Sahib and the Yuvraj to Delhi. It appears the Chamber of Princes has been taking interest in Udaipur affairs since then. The Jam Sahib of Navanagar visited Udaipur in February and several luminaries of the Chamber, including Bikaner and Patiala, are said to be in communication. Definite proposals seem to have been exchanged between the father and the son, including abstention from mutual recrimination, the change of ministry, the dismissal of several favorites, and adoption of the future heir in view of the Yuvraja's age and health. Nothing can definitely be said about the fate of these proposals, but there is decidedly an improvement in the situation and all are agreed that a rapprochment not only between the ruler and his son but also between the ruler and his subjects is the one thing needed for the development of State on proper lines.

Pandit Dharma Narain, the Senior Minister, has gone out on a tour in the agitated Jagir areas including Begun, Bijolia, Basi and Parsoli which have witnessed very painful struggle for the redress of their grievances during recent years. The Pandit is a justice-loving man and will probably hear complaints of the peasants but he will scarcely be able to know the realities as his visit and its purpose have not been sufficiently advertised nor has a favourable atmosphere for truth-telling been created where repression has left an abiding terror. The visit to Begun is the most significant item of the ministerial tour as it includes the decision of the dispute between the Raoji and the Court of Wards. The former has claimed back his powers on the ground that his ryots are peaceful and law-abiding while the latter contends that the peasantry are still 'disloyal' and wants to retain its own arrangements.

An enlightened District Magistrate Mr Nawalsingh Mehta of Sarda has been suddenly reduced in pay and status. It is said the Revenue Commissioner reported to the Mahakma Khas against Mr. Mehta whose pay has been consequently reduced by Rs. 25 p.m. and he has been appointed as the manager, Court of Wards at Amet, a first class Jagir. A relative of the Private Secretary to the Yuvraj has succeeded Mr. Nawalsingh as the District Magistrate of Sarda.

C. I. D. ACTIVE.

A recrudescence of C. I. D. activities is visible again in consequence of the presence of a number of Mr. Pathik's friends who are here to attend the appeal proceedings. The methods of Mewar spies are crude and sometimes very annoying. Their particularly insistent appearance this time appears to be a token of special gesture from high quarters.

Mr. Mohansingh Mehta, Scout Commissioner and Assistant Revenue Officer, is proceeding to England with state help in July next. He intends to prosecute studies 'beneficial to the state as well as to the people.'

Twelve candidates for the Intermediate and fifty-two for the Matriculation examination appeared this year from Udaipur. This is a record number for Mewar.

PLIGHT OF VENGURLA CATHOLICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Out of pure fellow-feeling, I am writing to you this letter in the fervent hope that you will give it prominence, or at least a corner, in your valuable journal.

I beg, therefore, to draw attention to the losses, sufferings, anxieties and hardships, which the Catholic Christians of Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District are going through, by reason of marriages being withheld by the priest there. The relatives, friends and connections of the parties engaged to be married, are at loggerheads with him. I do not wish to say whether the priest or the peoples' quarrel is just or right. But I do maintain that the parties whose marriages the priest refuses to celebrate are young, and have taken no part in the controversy, disputes, &c., between the priest and the people. I respectfully beg to submit that the refusal to admit the parties to marriages, is justified by no law, human or divine. The Archbishop of Goa had been appealed to, but to no purpose. The people of Vengurla have demanded inspection of accounts and, worse of all, have petitioned Rome and Government for being separated from the Archdiocese of Goa; and further seem to be determined not to withdraw their contentions. The priest seems to be determined not to celebrate marriages unless the people kow-tow. Some engagements have been broken off and some are likely to be broken off, if the priest persists in his refusal.

I may state that while the marriages of Vengurla couples have been withheld, couples, coming from Goa, are readily married. Our Government does not interfere in matters which bear a religious colouring; but the priest is a Government Officer under Indian Christian Marriage Act by virtue of his being a Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

I might add, from the best of my knowledge and information, that on account of some difficulties raised, two persons at Vengurla have long since been living as husband and wife though not married by the priest, and that children have been born to them.

It is true that Government does not interfere in the internal affairs of the Roman Catholic Church, but is Government not to question such arbitrary and despotic acts and proceedings as are clearly unjust and wrong, inflicted on their own subjects?

Yours etc.,

A HATER OF INJUSTICE.

A DHARWAR PATRIOT.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

Several Congress workers including Mr. Gangadharao Deshpande and Mr. M. R. Kembhavi of Bijapur, have issued an appeal on behalf of Mr. Dabade a well known patriotic worker. In the course of the appeal they say:—

There are very few people on this side of the country that have not heard of the name of Mr. Dabade. It is indeed true that Mr. Dabade is neither a graduate nor even one educated on modern lines. But in all public activities of any importance, it is very rarely that his presence is to be missed. He is one of the staunchest adherents of the late Lokamanya and a worshipper of the great Mahatmaji. At an advanced age of his life, he had to undergo a dire calamity in the form of rigorous imprisonment for two years which was inflicted upon him in connection with the Dharwar shooting case. He is, at present steeped up in pecuniary embarrassments in as much as he has to support a big family in these hard times, besides incurring heavy expenditure in consequence of marriages of his daughters.

We fervently hope that the people of the Karnatak irrespective of caste and creed will fully redeem themselves from out of the deep debt of gratitude due to a veteran and enthusiastic patriot who has rendered Yeman's services in the cause of the country for nearly 30 years, by contributing their mite to the Paisa fund started on his behalf, instead of mere expressions of lip-sympathy.

RESTORATION OF BUDH-GAYA.

BOMBAY BUDDHA SOCIETY'S VIEW.

The Managing Committee of the Buddha Society, Bombay, communicated the following resolution by wire to the President, Hindu Mahasabha at Calcutta on the subject of the restoration of the Buddhist Temple at Gaya to the Buddhists:

That this Special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Buddha Society strongly urges the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to take up the question of restoration of the Buddhist Temple and its sacred precincts to the Buddhists. In due reverence to the virtues of tolerance, kindliness, catholicity, freedom from dogmatism and fanaticism, love of justice and a real desire to respect the sentiment of the votaries of a religion—virtues which are the marked characteristics of the Hindu mind, it is but just reasonable that a compromise based upon a wider view-point should be arrived at. In fact, a strong committee representative of responsible Hindoos and Buddhists be formed to thresh out the whole question and complete satisfaction be granted to one-third of humanity.—Free Press of India.

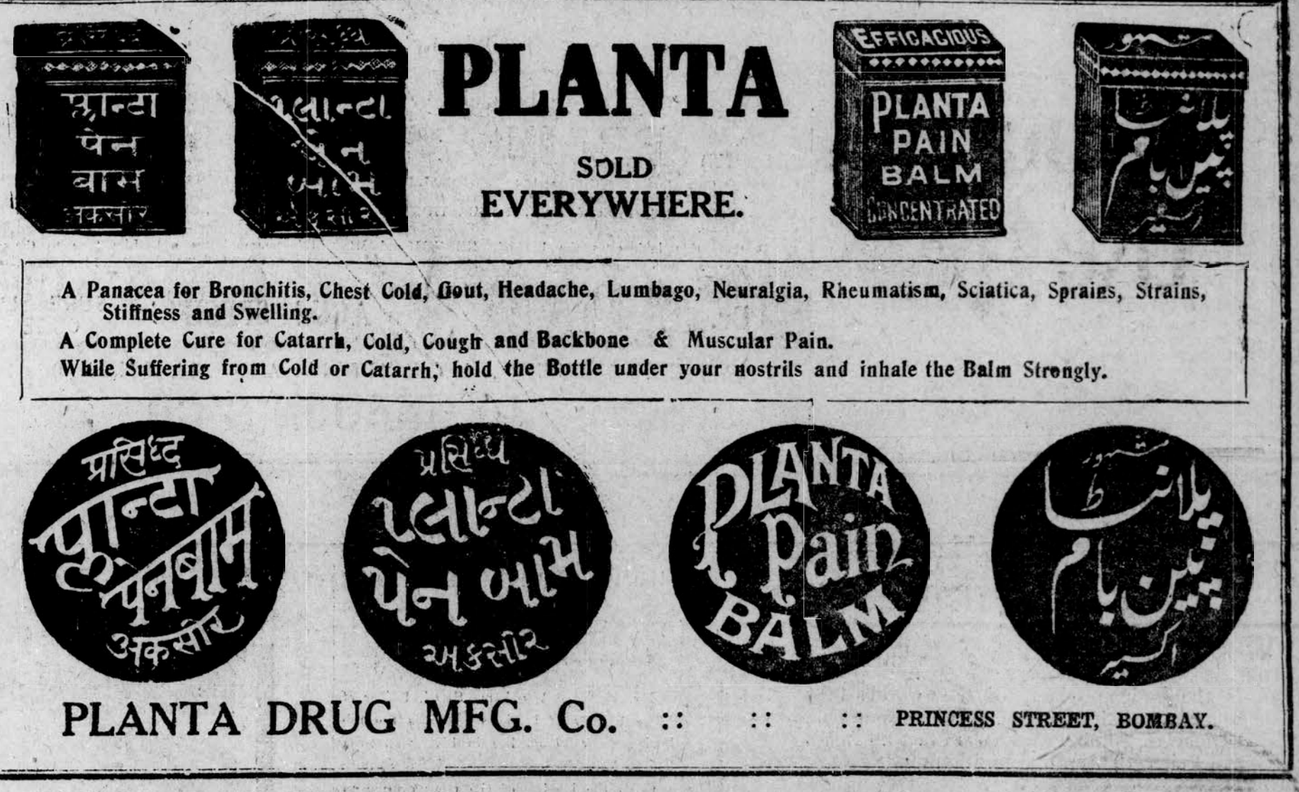
7½ FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.

A CORRECTION.

In publishing a cable from London yesterday, the sub-heading stated:—

"Tata Irons Prospectus issued."

This was obviously incorrect as the message itself read that it was the Indian Iron and Steel Company that issued the debentures not Tata.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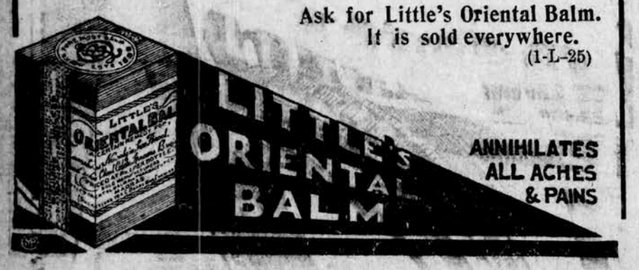

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HUMOURS OF JOURNALISM.

MR. WICKHAM STEED RE-CALLS AN INCIDENT.

Mr. Henry Wickham Steed, Editor of "The Review of Reviews" gives the following story from life in his "Through Thirty Years":—

From the head of the news agency to whom he recommended me I obtained further letters to the representative of that agency in Berlin, and to Mr. (now Sir) Valentine Chirol who was then the Berlin Correspondent of "The Times". But my talk with the head of the agency was not altogether encouraging. I told him of Steed's advice about telegraphing to Australia, assured him that I knew the importance of compression and suggested that, if I got important news during my studies abroad, I should be glad to telegraph it to him. He winced, but assented. Years afterwards, I learned by chance from the late Mr. Moberly Bell, manager of "The Times", the reason for that wincing.

It was due to a sea serpent. Some months earlier,, a correspondent of "The Times" in South Australia had telegraphed at great length an account of a huge sea serpent alleged to have been seen off the coast. At five shilling a word, this seemed to the manager of the "The Times" too costly a piece of folly, and its author was advised to seek other work. Stories of sea serpents, it was delicately hinted to him, could be invented more cheaply in London. Hearing that "The Times" was bereft of its correspondent at Adelaide, the head of the news agency aforesaid, offered, at a price, the service of his own Adelaide correspondent. Mr. Moberly Bell accepted the offer and, in an interview with the head of the agency, indicated the kind of news "The Times" would want—important political events, the condition of crops, the prospect of the wool clip, and any other matters of outstanding interest. These points having been duly noted, Mr. Moberly Bell exclaimed, "But no sea serpent."

The service began and was satisfactory until one evening a telegram from South Australia, to the news agency reported a speech by the Prime Minister of South Australia, added some account of the wheat harvest, and closed with the words, "Bishop Adelaide found Colwyn Bay dead". This sentence was detached in "The Times"' office and sent to the obituary department which produced, in the course of the night, an eulogy of the departed Bishop that appeared next morning.

Thirty-six hours later, the Postmaster-General, brother-in-law of the late Bishop, paid a wrathful visit to Mr. Moberly Bell.

"What do you mean by killing off my brother-in-law? he demanded. "He is not dead at all." I have spent a lot of money in cabling condolences to my sister who replies that her husband is alive and perfectly well. I have ordered mourning for the whole family. You must rectify your false news, publish an apology, and pay me compensation. It is abominable."

Mr. Moberly Bell said he was sorry and paid compensation. Then he sent for the head of the news agency. "Your Adelaide fellow has landed us in a pretty mess" he complained. The Bishop of Adelaide is not dead at all. I have just been mulcted in damages by his brother-in-law, the Postmaster-General. You had better tell your man to cable an explanation at once."

"Cable?" exclaimed the head of the agency. "Why it costs five shillings a word. I will write to him by this mail."

"No, No" returned the manager. "We cannot wait three months for an explanation. You must cable; and meanwhile let me see the original of that message."

The original was fetched. It tallied perfectly with the version that had been supplied to "The Times". The concluding words "Bishop Adelaide found Colwyn Bay dead," were unquestionably there, but they were followed by a broad blue pencil mark.

"Hallo! What's this?" cried the manager. "Something has been struck out."

"Oh" answered the head of the agency, "the missing words are sea serpent thirty yards long". Your instructions said you wanted no sea serpent, so the sub-editor in charge struck those words out. The final sentence should have read "Bishop of Adelaide found in Colwyn Bay a dead sea serpent thirty yards long."

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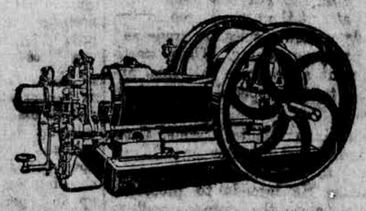

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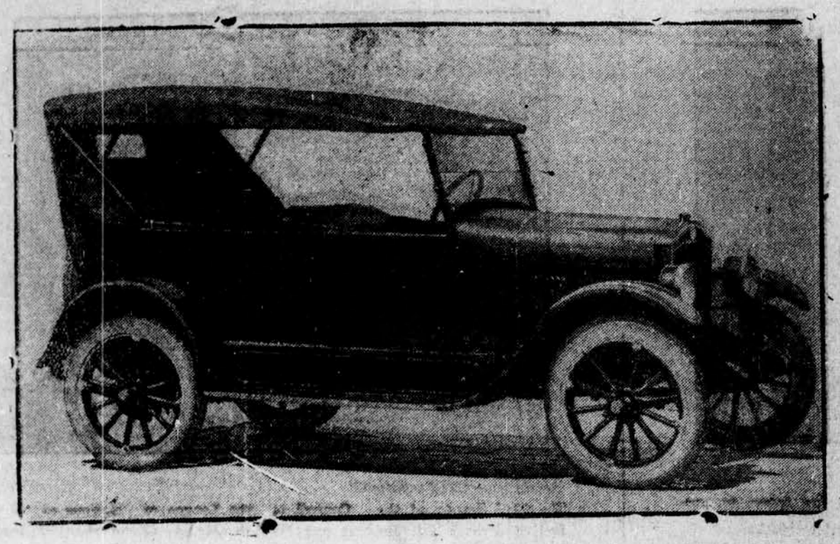

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DETAILS OF TRAGEDY.

MADRAS, April 16.

Details at present available regarding the death of Mr. R. Hereford, a European planter, in Ootacamund, as a result of being mauled by a tiger, show that in the vicinity of the Emerald Valley Estate of which the deceased was proprietor a tiger had been committing depredations among the cattle. On Saturday last Mr. Hereford set out with shikaris and dogs and a beat was organised which resulted Mr. Hereford rounding up the tiger. Though the animal was badly wounded, it escaped into cover. Mr. Hereford then went home for breakfast, and returning a few hours later expected to find the carcass of the wounded animal near by, but when he went in search of it, his dogs gave warning that there was danger at hand Before Mr. Hereford had time to look about the wounded animal sprang on him with a deafening roar. Mr. Hereford pluckily kicked it with his right leg and fired but the animal which was in desparate rage still attacked him. To protect his face. Mr. Hereford put up his left leg which the tiger grabbed badly mauling it above the knee. Fortunately the tiger again sought cover. Mr. Hereford was taken to his bungalow and thence brought to hospital in a state of unconsciousness and profusely bleeding.—A. P.

"CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 8th April, while reviewing the Annual Report of the working of the co-operative societies in our Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1924, you have adversely criticised the working and pointed out that Bombay lags behind both as regards de-officialization of the movement and economy in expenditure from public funds. As one having intimate knowledge of the working of co-operative credit and housing societies, I must be allowed to differ from your view. You are not disposed to consider that the honorary workers called organisers are in any way exponents of non-official opinion and you dub them as official adjuncts of the Co-operative Deparment, ever ready to support the policy of its head. I do not know how you can make such a sweeping assertion.

Besides controlling 3,743 societies with 3,57,298 members and over six crores of working capital, the Co-operative Department has also to work for the expansion of the movement on safe and sound lines amongst people who have yet to be taught the benefits of a co-operative effort. The Co-operative Institute came into existence in 1918 and its aims and objects of focussing non-official opinion and co-ordinating non-official activities met with the approval and sympathy of Government. Has the Institute so much developed as to be able to shoulder the whole work of propaganda and supervision of the societies which exist at present? If the Institute can take up such work, there would be no necessity for maintaining the staff about which you complain and it is for the Institute to come forward and make a bold offer.

As a matter of fact, the movement has yet remained official because the people have not fully grasped the principles of co-operation. They have not made organised and consistent efforts at thrift, discipline and integrity, nor have they exhibited that supreme interest which is essential for its successful working and advancement. The working of the Credit movement has proved that it is being taken advantage of by persons who are not alive to their responsibilities with regard to repayment of loans. Other activities have also suffered because of the short-comings in the managing bodies. The number of arbitration cases referred to by societies during 1923-24 was 3076. This means that on an average ten cases per working day were referred to the Department! This is enough to prove that the members are yet far away from the ideals of co-operation and are not generally alive to their responsibilities as members of a co-operative body. In urban societies there is a spirit of communalism, factions and litigation, which makes smooth working tedious and a thankless task. In rural societies, the management is in the hands of untrained persons who are poor in comprehension, and inefficient in management.

The co-operative movement can be self-managed and successful only if selfless and capable workers come forward to push it on. There can be no denying the fact that there is a dearth of such workers. Until, therefore, the people develop the powers of co-operation and work the Societies with a spirit of goodwill, mutual help, perfect integrity and earnestness, there should be official supervision and even inteference. Those who are impatient to have the reins in their own hands should strive hard to create the spirit of sacrifice and sympathy in the hearts of the populace, for whose benefit the movement exists.

The task of the Registrar and his Assistants is getting more and more difficult every day because those who are under his guidance resent official interference though they welcome official patronage and help. The new spirit of questioning and disregarding authority is visible even in the co-operative field as elsewhere and it is to the credit of the head of this Department that he avoids intefering as far as possible in the internal management, and pays so much attention to propaganda, training and sympathetic supervision, with a view to make the movement self-sufficient and strong in every way. Until a sufficient number of workers of the right quality are found it would be advantageous not to augment societies but to consolidate and improve those already in existence.—Yours, etc.

V. M. DUBHASHE.

Andheri, April 9.

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IN [SEARCH OF HEALTH.

Central Press.

Their Majesties the King and Queen photographed at Calais before entering the special train which took them to Genoa, where they embarked on the Royal Yacht Victoria and Albert for a cruise in the Mediterranean, where the King hopes to regain strength from his recent illness.

MADRAS CAR FESTIVAL.

Photo by R. Venkoba Rao.

The gaily decked car of the Mylapore (Madras) temple being taken in procession accompanied by several thousand devotees on the occasion of the annual festivities held on the 5th inst.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Courtesy:—"L'Illustration."

The 33rd Session of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva: Italian, French (M. Br'and) and Engl.sh (Mr. A. Chamberlain) delegates in Conference.

TAXATION COMMITTEE.

BURMA CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

RANGOON, April 16.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee held a Conference with the Local Government officials including His Excellency Sir William Keith, Mr. J. MacKenna, officiating Finance Member, the Hon. U. Pu, Forest Minister and Mr. S. A. Smith, Financial Commissioner.

After lunch the Committee examined Mr. A. E. Boyd, Collector of Customs, who submitted a written statement in the course of which he stated that tea with a fifteen per cent duty at present, might be increased to a specific duty of three annas per pound. He thought that the duty on tea and salted fish could be raised. It would simplify matters if an ad valerem duty was fixed for medicinal and spirituous preparations on which he suggested assessing fifteen per cent. Witness thought that specific duties were preferable wherever they could suitably be fixed.

Messrs. Michie and Richardson representing the Burma Chamber of Commerce jointly gave evidence before the Committee and submitted a lengthy written statement in which they stated that in the Post and Telegraph Departments there was no justification for earning more than necessary to cover depreciation, amortisation, interest on capital and a fund for expansion. In no case should the Port revenue be applied to the relief of general taxation. A tax on railway tickets would undoubtedly be termed as unjust while a tax on entertainments was undesirable as was evident from the experience of the United Kingdom. There appeared no justification for retaining a super tax on Companies, as this tax was directly on enterprise and curbed expansion further. It was a direct additional tax on large undertakings. Double, sometimes treble, incidence of this tax on companies and subsidiary companies in the long run must affect enterprise and flow of capital. Total prohibition was impracticable and it was short sighted to tax machinery and goods required for the industrial development of the province. Resort to law should not be classed as a luxury but a necessity, and the cost to the litigant should not exceed the cost to the country. An increase in taxation on minerals or mine could only result in the narrowing of what was exploitable and the duties in operation at present were heavy. Terminal taxes and octroi were most objectionable. Export taxes were taxes on productivity which was unsound. Taking rice in Burma and jute in Bengal as examples, they thought that the duties levied on the exports of this nature should be credited to the province which produced them. The capitation tax was a form of poll tax except perhaps the proposal to tax immigrants and Thathameda tax applied in the best way was a much less objectionable form of personal tax. These two taxes were more objectionable than the salt tax. The Committee will leave for Madras to-morrow.—A. P.

"BRAHMIN BAITING."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am obliged to affix 'ir' to the "Rational Nationalist who in course of his criticism on Moulvi Rafiuddin Sahib's speech has openly manifested fits of fury and communal fanaticism. He has completely abandoned the same road of reason and thought the true exposition of facts a bait for the Brahmins.

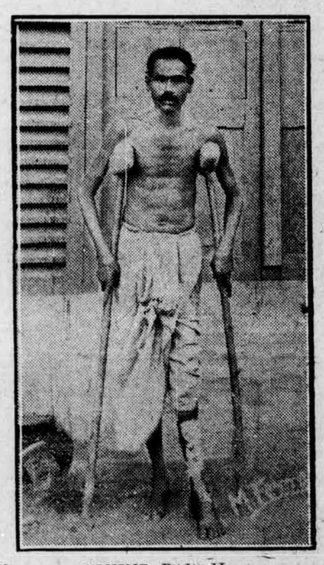
The condition of the Muslims is deplorable, not because Hindoos or any other Non-Muslim community has usurped their rights unjustly but because of their own faults. If, the Moulvi Sahib with a view to uphold the cause of muslim and encourage the community, has spoken a plain truth which in reality is a fact and not a fabrication, I do not think, it is in any way a source of offence to our Hindoo-brethern. Pity, if short-sighted conception of facts makes men to take as baits simple, plain and straight-forward ideas, that are spoken for the good of one's community.

Referring to his remark about the Kanara Muslim Education Society I cannot but regard it a shallow one. Caste system, internal discord and communal jealousies have been and are still the main cause of India's slavery. Happy co-operation is the nucleus of progress. The Rational Nationalist must congratulate himself on the idea that 60 per cent. of the Hindoos have effaced religious prejudice from their minds and if the progress in Catholicism thus evinced remains uniform the day of India's emancipation will soon dawn on the horizon of our cherished hopes.

In the end I must assure Mr. Rational Nationalist that it is not his community alone which has helped the Muslims but that the latter too have helped their fellow-brethern, the instance of which generosity, are not wanting.—Yours, etc.

"A FRANK CRITIC."

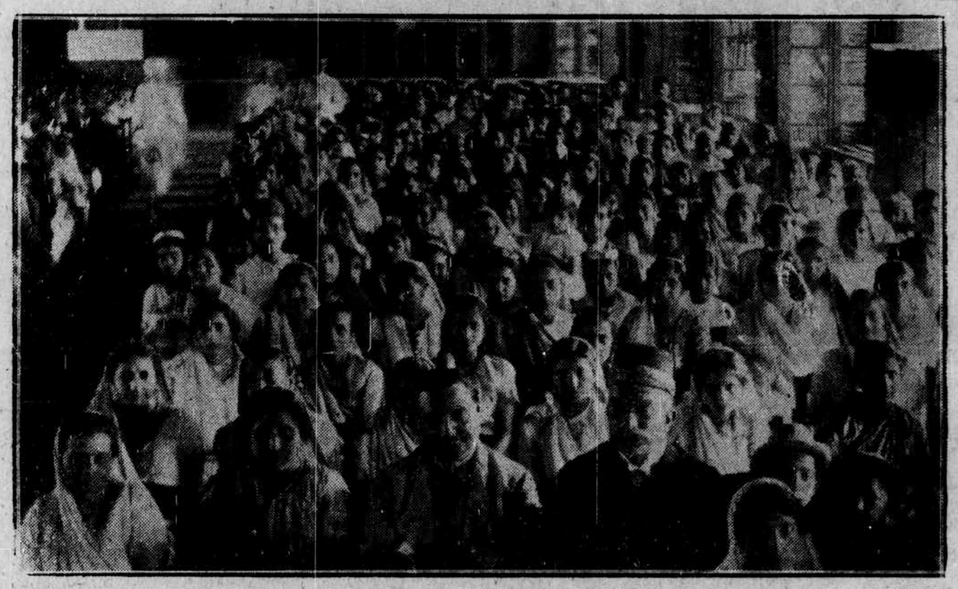
A WORKMAN COMPENSATED.



GOVIND BARAJI.

A workman in the Kohinoor Mills, Dadar, who obtained Rs. 175 as compensation for loss of the use of his left leg through the efforts of the Social Service League, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

A view of the gathering at the annual prize distribution of the Alexandra Girls' English Institutitn, Bombay, which took place at the St. Xavier's College Hall on Thursday evening.

ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read the above Company's notice in your issue of the 10th instant for calling an extraordinary meeting.

I notice from the paper that for a long time, the Company's secretaries, who are partners, and directors, have been calling Extra-Ordinary Meetings, since last Oct.

The Company has shown in the report the sum of Rs. 5,60,860 as life insurance fund against the total life insurance for Rs. 56,67,250 in force.

The company has got one building at Ballard Estate costing Rs. 7,41,457—as per balance sheet and realising only net income of about Rs. 24,000—and no other assets except the usual deposit with the Government.

The present value of the building on the Ballard Estate is known very well to public, and it can hardly be estimated more than about Rs. 2,50,000.—

Therefore the position of the Company is to be considered by the general public.

The Company has shown a loss of Rs. 56,428/-in the last Balance Sheet, and the management expenses come to about two hundred percent.

Yours &c.,

A POLICY & SHARE HOLDER.

OFFICIAL DICTATORSHIP IN BULSAR MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—About a year ago I wrote in your renowned columns about the official interference in the Bulsar Municipality. I described how the nominated and Government ex-officio members of the Bulsar Municipality wrenched the Municipal administration from the hands of the elected councillors. But at that time the people of Bulsar had at least the satisfaction of having an elected councillor as the President of the Municipality. The matter has become worse now. For reasons best known to himself, the President of the Bulsar Municipality resigned and the nominated members at once began to exert all their influence to make one of them President. The Government officials inside the Municipality were supported by their brethren outside the Municipality, and the weaker element of the elected councillers yielded to the official persuasion and pressure and a Government nominated member became the President of our Municipality much to the disgrace of our town. There was a very great uproar in the town. A meeting of the people of Bulsar was held, where the attitude of the official and nominated members was censured in strictest terms, and protests were sent to the Collector and Commissioner concerned, against this infringement of pubic right. But, Sir, what is wisdom before power?

Sir, I do not understand properly what the nomination is meant for? If by nominating members, as it appears from the nomination in our Municipality, Government only desire to send their officials and puppets, that they may throw obstruction in the way of the elected councillors and their legitimate aspirations, by interfering in what little the Government have been pleased to grant the people, then the attitude of the om'nated members of our Municipality is not only in strict conformity with the said policy of the Government, but b eit said to their credit that they are fulfilling their mission in a very splendid way. For what is the position of our Municipality, our self-governing (?) loca body? The entire administration is in the hands of the official and nominated members. One nominated member is the President, one official member is the chairman of the managing committee, another official member controls the School Committee, while one of the nomin- School Committee, while one of the nominated members is the chairman of the Sanitary Committee

Sir, the Government give us to understand that Municipalities are self-governing local bodies. But how careful is our Government in not allowing the people to enjoy what little they give of them after years of begging. I think with this motive alone the Government in instituting such self-governing local bodies have reserved the right of nomination that such bodies may b: self-governing in names only. At least this is what I understand from the policy adopted by the nominated members of our Municipality.

I was surprised, rather amused to read the statement of the Minister when he said during discussion on Mr. Bhopatkar's Municipal Bill, that nomination is only meant to see that the minority is properly represented. Whom do the nominated members of our Municipality represent? The Government alone. Two of them are Government officials—one Government pleader and one a medical practitioner at Bulsar, and these nominated members have kept to themselves the entire administration of our Municipality. This we call, Sir, Our local self-government(?) This is official Government and not people's Government.

I do not understand why Mr. Bhopatkar's Bill has been stayed till the next sessions. Mr. Bhopatkar is quite right in asking the Government to do away with nomination. If the Government have instituted the municipalities with a bonafide intention of making them self-governing local bodies, there should be no nomination at all.

I cannot close my letter without making a reference to that tennis club started in the compound of the Sub-Judge's Court at Bulsar and of which the sub-Judge of Bulsar is the President. It is a rendezvous of the Government officials and their 'Jo-hokum' followers. Much has been written and spoken about that club and much more remains to be said. But here I only repeat the note of warning to the pleaders of Bulsar, which I gave last year. At one time during the course of the year, reports came to me that the pleaders were thinking seriously about the club, and that they intended to sever their connections with the club in a body. I do not know how far they have proceeded in the matter. I know that one or two leading pleaders of the Bulsar Bar have resigned, but what about the rest? Remember pleaders of Bulsar, the people of Bulsar look upto you for watching the interest and preserving the prestige of the town by removing this nuisance from your compound.

It was through the efforts of one of you that our municipality got from the Government the right of electing its own President for which you can justly be proud and it is through the efforts of this tennis club that the same right has been misapplied and abused and a nominated member is to-day in the presidential chair. This is not a mean humiliation and you should feel the sting more as a club started with your co-operation and in your compound is trying to undo what you did for the town,—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D.

"BAD FOR ALL."

NEW REUTER SCHEME.

The "Swadeshmitran" writes:—

According to reports Reuter contemplates providing Indian princes news service at tes similar to those charged to newspapers, the cables being sent as Press Messages. So far as we are aware, there is no precedent for extending the privileges allowed to the Press to private individuals. The Press is allowed special privileges by news agencies and the Government Telegraphic Department on grounds of well-known policy. Newspapers have a public character as they serve to inform and educate the public. It is not claimed that Indian princes discharge, in any shape, the functions ordinarily discharged by newspapers. The new proposal will have the effect of restricting the field served by newspapers and reducing their circulation without any sort of counterbalancing advantage.

the proposal crystallises it will not be long before private Reuter service finds a place among the marks of rank among princes. Reuter will also soon enlarge his service by copious items of carefully chosen and edited news items telling us all about the various courts served. This will inevitably lead to an army of Reuter agents exercising "influence" among the princes. The prospect is ugly for all lovers of clean news service. The public must record its voice of protest in time or may be too late.

DEATH OF NATIONALIST PAPERS.

"Forward" wries:—

"The Bombay Chronicle" has unearthed the news of an interesting "development" the sphere of publicity" in this country. The scheme brought to light by our contemporary reveals a good deal of ingenuity in its conception. A big news agency which supplies news to the press in this country wants to extend its beneficient activities to Indian States. For a paltry sum of say one thousand rupees per month, the Indian princes will get the benefit of fresh news from the original source, unched by the ubiquitous sub-editors' hands

"The Chronicle" seems to regard it as riddle why the Indian princes should enjoy the same privilege of press-rebates that is enjoyed by the press. Well, knowing the mentality of a class of persons who would cut their own nose to spite their enemies we think we can find an answer to "The Chronicle's" question—'why is a ruling prince like a newspaper?" For, while the proposed arrangement may mean financial loss to the Post and Telegraph Department it will hasten the death of nationalist papers. In fulness of time the scheme may be developed when the supply of messages will not be confined to few "Bura Sahebs" and the Princes but like the beneficence of the Lee recommendations it will drop like gentle rain from heaven in every district and sub-divitional headquarters.

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